

No. 176.

error" in the R. C. Southern Railway legislation. The object of the bill is to remove from the act of 1891 the words which "extended and applied" the land grant of 20,000 acres per mile to that section of the road between Kinston

EUROPE IS AROUSED

England and the Continent Agog
With Excitement Over Cretan
Situation.

A Single Spark May be a Mo-
ment Set All Europe
Ablaze.

London, Feb. 12.—All Europe is watching the Cretan fireworks display with the greatest anxiety, as a spark may set all Europe ablaze. "Everybody is agreed that the present moment is the most critical since the powers intervened in Turkish affairs. The daring action of Greece in sending Prince George with a torpedo flotilla to Crete has caused a tremendous flutter in the European cabinets. Telegraphic dispatches on the subject have been flying across the continent between the different governments and their embassies. Unusual activity prevails at the British foreign office. Telegrams have arrived in rapid succession, and the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday had a special interview with the Russian, Austrian and German ambassadors. The importance of these conferences can be estimated by the fact that Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, went to the foreign office, although he was in such feeble health that he was unable to meet the ex-Emperor Frederick on her arrival to-day, and had to be carried upstairs at the foreign office.

The Greek note to the powers justifying the attitude of Greece towards Crete is couched in such strong terms as to be regarded in official circles here as almost tantamount to a declaration of war against Turkey.

The note accuses the Turkish troops of siding with the Mussulmans, and that the Turkish reinforcements meant a renewal of atrocities against the Cretan Christians, and concluded with saying that it was therefore incumbent upon Greece to prevent at all cost the landing of reinforcements, not only out of sympathy with, but as a duty to the Greek population, "which has just solemnly declared its determination to accept nothing but union with the mother land."

This menacing attitude toward Turkey is a bold move on the part of King George, who has hitherto shown a moderate, pacific disposition, and there is some speculation as to the reason thereof. The opinion is expressed that Greece must be able to count upon the support of some influential powers, and the tolerance of others, and indications point to Russia as her backer. It is contended that the close kinship between the two reigning families must count for something in the present crisis, and people are asking what passed at the conference between the Czar and King George of Greece at Copenhagen last autumn. King George also had a conference with Count Goluchowski when in Vienna, and it is stated that the latter advised Greece to wait patiently and in the future she might reap the fruit which was not yet ripe. Apparently King George, pushed by the national feeling of Greece, has been trying to expedite matters by a bold stroke.

According to advices from Athens, the excitement in Greece was so great that the King either had to yield or pack his trunk and leave the country forever. It is stated that King George has admitted that he had no choice between dishonour and putting himself at the head of the popular movement, and it is thought in some quarters that the theatrical send-off of his son, Prince George, with the torpedo flotilla was only intended for effect and as a means of appeasing the clamor of the populace. But the dispatches to-day show that the passions of the Greeks are thoroughly roused. Throughout the country meetings are being held and subscriptions are being raised.

Dispatches from the European capitals indicate sympathy with Greece, but the governments fear that if Greece is allowed to annex Crete an uprising in the Balkans will occur and efforts will be made there to throw off the Turkish yoke. All the Balkan states except Roumania are ready to rise. Macedonia is eager to fly at the Turkish throat. There are comparatively few wars there, although a quantity has been imported recently. Nevertheless, this will not prevent a rising if Greece is involved in a war with Turkey, and the whole peninsula will speedily be converted into a huge cockpit.

This is the reason the powers now oppose Greece's annexing Crete until the whole Turkish question is agreed upon by the powers. Several newspapers are already discussing the question of the division of the spoils, and a French diplomat, Comte de Chaulery, to-day, in an interview, says he thinks the collapse of Turkey is now inevitable. Russia, he adds, will probably take Armenia, France Syria, and England retain Egypt. Many of the continental newspapers accuse Great Britain of exciting Greece, but they adduce little proof to establish the allegation. The English papers generally sympathize with the Greeks, and urge the government not to prevent the annexation of Crete by Greece. According to the Spectator, the Marquis of Salisbury dare not, in view of the feeling in Great Britain, join in opposing Greece. This journal says: "We do not believe there is any danger of it, but in any case a course of people will not enter upon a course of crime, even to preserve the European concert or European peace. The Honor of the Sultan has gone into their very souls."

The papers publish a list of foreign warships in Cretan waters. England has four battleships and two cruisers there. France has four cruisers. Russia has a battleship and a cruiser. Austria has a cruiser, and Greece has a battleship, a cruiser, and six torpedo boats. The papers also publish a comparison between the Turkish and Greek fleets.

It is announced from Gibraltar that the British channel squadron is expected there next week.

The convention of the University of Oxford has authorized the vice-chancellor to nominate bishops to preach at the university this year, and the Archbishop

of York has invited all the colonial and American bishops attending the Lambeth conference to visit York minister or cathedral and accept his hospitality. The South African inquiry committee at its first meeting, just held, granted the application of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Leonard Phillips to be represented by counsel, and it also decided to notify the cable companies to destroy all copies of cable messages between England and the Cape of Good Hope at the end of 1895. It is expected that the examination of Mr. Rhodes will take place on Tuesday. In this connection, the story of important documents showing the existence of a dangerous intrigue between the Transvaal and Germany, said to be in the possession of Mr. Rhodes, is revived.

It was stated in December last, when Mr. Rhodes' country house, near Cape Town, was burned, that a desperate attempt had been made by Boer and other agents to thus destroy the important documents. When this was suggested to Mr. Rhodes, who was then in the field against the Matabeles, he is reported to have laughed and to have pointed to a black bag which he had with him, intimating that the papers were safe. This mysterious black bag is alleged to have been the object of his continual solicitude while on his way to England recently.

Dr. Jameson and the Chartered Company will also be represented by counsel at the inquiry, and a colonial office attache will formally produce the Cape Colony blue book. A copy of the charter of the British South Africa Company will also be submitted in evidence by Mr. Rhodes. The evidence will deal entirely with the circumstances of the raid into the Transvaal, and not with the alleged maladministration of Cape Colony. It is expected that the inquiry will last a couple of sessions.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

A Delegate to Washington in Its Interest.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The steamer Doric brings advices from Honolulu February 8 as follows: Gen. A. S. Hartwell, attorney for the Pacific Cable Company, leaves for San Francisco this morning, and thence to Washington. It is understood that his mission is of great importance to the cable project. However, he denies that his trip will have anything to do with the cable.

"I am not going to Washington on cable business," said he in an interview, "nor am I going there at the instance of the government nor of any other person. I am going partly for the change and pleasure of travel, but mainly in order to see certain persons in Washington with whom I am acquainted. The fate of the cable measure now before congress will probably be decided before my arrival there; but I have nothing to do with advocating the cable arrangement proposed by the New York company."

Despite the diplomatic denial of Gen. Hartwell, it is the general impression that before his return the Secretary of State will assume some definite shape, and he will return with bona fide assurance of substantial aid from the United States government.

In consequence of the new offer made by the Scrymgeour company it is generally believed here that Spaulding has given up the fight and will pool his issues with the New York company.

MADAME MODJESKA ILL.

Suffering from Appendicitis—Engagements Cancelled.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Mme. Modjeska will not be able to act again this year. She has cancelled all her engagements and her company is now in process of disbandment. The telegram which reached this city yesterday announcing that the actress would not be able to play for several days was supplemented this morning by another in which it was formally announced that her sickness was of such a serious nature that she would be unable to act again this season. Her company has, therefore, been disbanded, and as soon as her physicians consider it advisable the actress will be removed to her home at Modjeska station, near Pasadena.

Mme. Modjeska was ill on Thursday with what was supposed to be an attack of colic. She became seriously ill and her physician feared appendicitis. She improved slightly, however, and an operation was performed. It is stated that Mme. Modjeska had not sufficiently recovered from her late illness to stand the strain of acting and when she caught cold seriously results followed.

Mme. Modjeska is suffering from an aggravated case of appendicitis, but her physicians decided to-night to avoid an operation as long as possible. They say there is now no immediate danger and that she will probably recover.

LOVE-SICK MAIDENS.

Girls who Can't Bear the "Pangs of Despairing Love."

Seattle, Feb. 15.—Seattle has had many suicides and attempts at suicide, but probably none so equal in dramatic interest that which occurred in a lodging house on Washington street, near Occidental avenue. Three girls, not over 18 years old, each took five or six pills of a certain kind, and lay down to bed to die. Two hours later they were discovered and their lives were saved. Their names are Marguerite Piras, Grace Norwood and Annie Miller. The first tried to kill herself for love of Al Pinkerton; the second on account of Jack McElath; and the third on account of Bert Larson. All three were employed aboard the U. S. revenue cutter Grant, Grace Norwood had just returned from New Westminster, where she had been visiting friends. She arranged the tragedy and supplied the pills to her friends. When they recovered they told their troubles freely, mentioning the names of their recent lovers. It is a remarkable coincidence that the latest suicide in Seattle—that of Grace Perry, which occurred last week, was also on account of a lover who had been aboard the same vessel, the revenue cutter Grant.

GERMANY'S TARIFF

A Sensation Created in Commercial and Financial Circles.

Increase in the German Navy—The Hamburger Nachrichten's Views.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The declaration in the reichstag by Count Posadowsky, secretary of the imperial treasury, that the so-called autonomous tariff will be adopted by Germany, has created a sensation in commercial and financial circles. That such a tariff at the expiration of existing commercial treaties will be used as a weapon against countries whose competition the agrarians dread the most and against the United States even before then, an official of the foreign office, who enjoys the full confidence of the minister of foreign affairs, has informed the correspondent of the Associated Press. The new tariff will be prepared jointly by the foreign office and the finance department. The first stage of the work is just begun. Expert statements are being obtained from every point of the empire in order to get an accurate picture of the condition of the various industries and trades, and especially of husbandry, so as to fix precisely the degree of protection needed in each case. The new tariff based on this inquiry will be passed by the reichstag in time to be used as a means of pressure to conclude favorable commercial treaties dating from 1893. The scheme provides for a general and special tariff. The latter will be granted to treaty nations and the former will be used against nations with which Germany has no treaty. All present treaties will be terminated and there is no doubt that Germany's present relations with the United States and Russia will be considerably modified.

The competition is yearly becoming keener and more dangerous, but the government believes that with the suitable measures proposed Germany can protect herself by increasing the specialization of her products and raising the quality of her goods.

Emperor William's remarks at the parliamentary dinner given by Dr. Michel, minister of finance, strongly argue that the strength of the German navy will be increased, and advocating a coalition of the Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals in order to carry out this patriotic work, have been commented upon throughout the empire, and the newspapers point out that it is evidently still his majesty's life dream to make Germany as powerful on the sea as she is on land. But nearly all the papers, even the Conservative organs, maintain that his dream is unreasonable and the Conservatives, as the strongest party in the reichstag, are deeply offended at being omitted by the emperor from his list of national parties. The leading Centrist organ, the Volks Zeitung, says defiantly that the Centrists will not support such inflated naval plans, adding:

"And if the reichstag is dissolved for rejecting them, the elections will only put the government in a worse position. The election cry of 'more vessels and fewer taxes' means a sure defeat for the government. Let the Conservatives and Nationalist Liberals consolidate. They still will be powerless."

The agrarian mouthpiece, the Deutsche Zeitung, also flatly denounces the naval scheme. It claims that the national parties will only unite under the banner of agrarianism.

Articles published in the French press as to the advisability of a Franco-German entente against Great Britain are followed with much interest here.

Prince Bismarck's organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, says:

"Much as we like to welcome in the interests of peace the choice of France in favor of Germany against England, yet we do not believe French politics will make such a choice. France is ready temporarily to co-operate with Germany in the instance of the far past or in the African colonies when directed against England, and especially if Russia sanctions it, but we do not believe for a moment that France, under any circumstances, would relinquish her hope of recovering Alsace-Lorraine and regaining military and political preponderance in Europe."

Both Count von Moltke and Count von Manteuffel, the two ablest of Conservative leaders, intend to resign their seats in the reichstag.

The Prussian minister for the interior, Von Dew Recker, is preparing a bill to reorganize the Prussian municipal electoral system, to deprive it of its present plutocratic character.

Herr Auer has replaced Herr Lehnknecht as editor of the Vorwarts, and since this change the paper has been more violent in tone. Herr Lehnknecht will be pensioned by the Socialist party.

According to the Militar-Wochenblatt, the military bicycle organizations have scored a success and the example of France in forming wheel clubs will be followed by Germany.

The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Melancthon will be celebrated to-morrow throughout the Protestant part of Germany. At the Berlin university a special address will be delivered by Dr. Adolph Harnack, professor of ecclesiastical history, and the best known Protestant theologian in Germany.

"This is the way I long have sought, And mourned because I found it not" has been the poem of joy and satisfaction of many a traveler, who after weary days of unpleasant experience with the "other" line, settles himself for a comfortable ride from Minneapolis to St. Paul, to Chicago in one of the elegant coaches of the Wisconsin Central lines. Then again the inspired lines of the poet come to mind as he seats himself at the table in the dining car of this same Wisconsin Central and finds himself served with the very best meal at a reasonable price. For particulars address George B. Barry, General agent, 246 Bank street, Portland, Or., or James C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., or apply to your nearest ticket agent.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow diarrhea, headache,

Hood's

laxative, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach,

cleanse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM RAGING.

Business Suspended and Trains Abandoned in the East.

St. Paul, Feb. 15.—Specials from South Dakota and Western and Northern Minnesota report a heavy snowstorm now raging. At Fargo it has been snowing for sixteen hours, fresh snow being a foot deep. The railroads are again suffering and the trains from west and north of Fargo are indefinitely delayed. At Casselton, N.D., it snowed all day yesterday and last night and today a heavy blizzard from the northwest is raging. Trains have been abandoned. Business is suspended and streets are blocked.

Portage, Wis., reports the worst snowstorm of the winter, and there are drifts ten to fifteen feet deep in Minnesota.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Steamship Doric Makes Quick Passage Across Pacific.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The steamship Doric, under charter to the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company, broke her previous record between Hongkong and San Francisco by several hours, arriving here ahead of time. From Honolulu to Yokohama, over a course of 3512 knots, the run was made in ten days, nine hours and six minutes, which breaks the record for the distance sailed, but the China has made it over a shorter course in less time.

From Kobe to Nagasaki, 287 miles, the vessel's time was 25 hours and 20 minutes, breaking all records.

The previous record from Shanghai to Hongkong was also smashed by a trip of two days two hours and twenty-nine minutes.

MURDER NEAR SEATTLE.

Folke, a German Farmer, Killed by His Partner.

Seattle, Feb. 15.—In the outskirts of Elliott, a sparsely settled community sixteen miles from Seattle, Edward Folke, a German farmer, was killed with an axe Friday evening about seven o'clock and the perpetrator of the crime attempted to cover up his work by dragging his victim's body by the heels into the house, to which he applied the torch. The cabin was entirely destroyed, and the dead man's fate is told by a large pool of blood outside the door and an axe which shows blood stains and black hair. The sheriff and coroner investigated the case this afternoon, with the result that Andrew N. Kraus, Folke's partner, is locked up in the county jail charged with murder and arson. No one saw the crime committed, but circumstantial evidence is strong against Kraus. The two men had lived together for eight years, and when sober were close friends, but when drunk they frequently quarreled. Kraus denies all knowledge of the crime, claiming he slept in a cabin some distance from the site of the murder. Blood spots were found on his overalls.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

Wilson's
Old Empire Rye
1890
GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED

Canada's Favorite Brand.

Sold everywhere, used in Clubs, Hotels and Families.

Aged 7 Years in Oak Casks

Under Government supervision. An official Government License Stamp seals each Cask.

The Best
Whisky Ever Distilled
In This Country.

Pure. Mellow. Old.

Contains purity and only

McDougall's V. O.
1890 Whisky.

of which we are the sole controllers.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.
MONTREAL.

Sole agents in Canada for GOLD LAC ROY CHAMPAGNE, VIN MARIANI, Martell Whisky. The Ideal Table for Body and Brain.

Pails

AND

Tubs

THE ONLY WARE THAT IS HOOPLESS AND UNLEAKABLE—THAT IS SEAMLESS AND JOINTLESS, INCLUDING BOTTOM.

There is nothing to take its place.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

TOBACCO HABIT

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 30,000 cures. Proves its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No tobacco is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and 15 cures fail to make the weak (impotent men, women, nervous and hysterical). Just try a box. You will be delighted. We warrant you to believe what we say, for a return is absolutely guaranteed, and by doctors every where. Send for our book, "How to Overcome the Tobacco Habit and Enjoy Your Life Again," written guarantee and two samples. Address: T. B. BAKER & CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY BOWEN, THE DRUGGIST.

No. 205.

A BY-LAW.

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$120,000, in anticipation of the receipt of its Revenue for the year 1897.

Whereas by virtue of the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1886," every Municipality may under the conditions contained therein borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property, as shown by the Revised Assessment Roll of the Municipality for the year 1896, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the taxpayers:

And whereas the total amount of taxes upon land and improvements or real property as shown by the Revised Assessment Roll of the Municipality of the City of Victoria for the year 1896, was \$250,522.62.

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1897, payable out of the annual revenue before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the taxpayers, it is requisite for the said Corporation to borrow a sum of money not exceeding \$120,000.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Mayor and Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of \$120,000 in such amounts and at such times as subject as hereinafter provided, the same may, in the opinion of the Mayor and Finance Committee of the Council, be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1897, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be repayable and paid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1897, out of the Municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The amount so borrowed, and interest thereon, shall be a liability of the said Corporation, payable out of the Municipal revenue for the current year, 1897, and the form of obligation to be given as an acknowledgment of such liability to the said lender or lenders shall be a promissory note or notes as the sums may be required, signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation and bearing the seal of the said Corporation, all of which notes shall be made payable on or before the 31st day of December, 1897, and a notice shall be written or printed on the back of every note to the effect that the liability of the said Corporation incurred by said promissory note or notes shall be a liability payable out of the Municipal revenue for the year 1897.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" and "Real Property" shall have respectively the meaning given to them in the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1886."

Sec. 5. This by-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-Law, 1897."

Passed the Municipal Council the 29th day of January, 1897.

Recommended, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 1st day of February, 1897.

(L.S.) CHAS. REDFERN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 1st day of February, A.D., 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of B. C. within three months next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—"Change" for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

MADE OF E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

The only ware that is hoopless and unbreakable—that is seamless and jointless, including bottom.

There is nothing to take its place.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

TOBACCO HABIT

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 30,000 cures. Proves its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No tobacco is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and 15 cures fail to make the weak (impotent men, women, nervous and hysterical). Just try a box. You will be delighted. We warrant you to believe what we say, for a return is absolutely guaranteed, and by doctors every where. Send for our book, "How to Overcome the Tobacco Habit and Enjoy Your Life Again," written guarantee and two samples. Address: T. B. BAKER & CO., Chicago or New York.

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SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY BOWEN, THE DRUGGIST.

MORE AMENDMENTS

The Treaty of Arbitration Gets Another Mauling in the Senate.

Will Be of Little Value When the Morgantown Case Comes Through With It.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 15.—At the opening of the senate on Saturday, Perkins, of California, secured immediately consideration of a joint resolution directing the secretary of the navy to employ a naval vessel or chartered ship to tow a cargo of grain to the famine-stricken people of India. The resolution recites that famine and plague are causing great distress and the loss of thousands of lives in India; that the famine can be in part stayed by supplying surplus products from other localities to the distressed localities; and that many Western states have contributed grain. The resolution therefore directs the secretary of the navy to furnish a suitable naval vessel for the authorities at San Francisco, or to charter a vessel of from 1,500 to 3,000 tons for the shipment of contributions. An appropriation necessary for all expenses is provided. There was no discussion and the resolution passed unanimously.

Allen, of Nebraska, offered a resolution directing the civil service commission to report on recent discharges at South Omaha, Neb., in the cattle inspection service. The resolution went over until Monday. A joint resolution directing the committee on public lands to inquire into the Perrine land grant in Florida was agreed to. Morgan was about to call up his resolution introduced yesterday for the revocation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but on Sherman's motion the senate went into executive session, the open session having lasted but twenty minutes.

The senate went into executive session at 12:20 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of taking up the arbitration treaty. The senate was immediately informed that the committee on foreign relations had agreed upon an amendment, which it was hoped would insure speedy acceptance of the treaty by the senate. The amendment as read was directly in the line indicated by the Associated Press dispatches last night, putting into words Senator Turpie's idea that the effect of the treaty would be to bring back to the senate for its acceptance all questions passed upon by the proposed board of arbitration. It was also stated to be the purpose of the committee to withdraw all amendments heretofore suggested by the committee, in the belief that the amendment now made would be sufficient to meet all objections advanced against the treaty.

It soon developed, however, that the proceedings of the committee had not been so harmonious as the friends of the treaty had been led to hope for. Senator Morgan and other opponents' arguments had made it clear that even with amendments the treaty would not be acceptable. So evident was this opposition that the advocates of ratification became convinced for the first time that the opposition was irreconcilable, and notwithstanding the conciliatory spirit manifested by the friends of the document it would still be necessary for it to fight its way through the senate.

Other amendments were suggested by individual members of the senate during today's session. One of these was by Chandler, and was to bind both contracting parties to this treaty to make similar agreements with other nations, whether weaker or possessing large war establishments. The amendment also declared it to be the purpose of the treaty to promote a policy of military disarmament and to exemplify the principle of arbitration for the benefit of other nations.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FRENCH CONGO SLAVES.

Slavery Is Not a Thing of the Past in the French Congo.

Slavery is not entirely a thing of the past in the French Congo. White men do not keep slaves, but domestic slavery exists all through the territory. Nearly every free native has slaves. They are truly servants of servants. Often when a slave is asked, "Who is your companion?" he replies, "Oh, he is my master." I have seen him. There are slaves and half slaves. The slaves are bought from other tribes for salt and cloth, and prisoners of war are sold as slaves.

Twenty to forty dollars will buy a slave boy. The girls are a little higher in price. The price is about \$5 to \$15 in American money. Nearly always the slaves purchased are children, because they will be more obedient to their master when they grow up. One novel way exists among out people of procuring slaves in the interior. They go there to trade with salt. Salt is the most precious article in the market some days distant from the coast. To attract attention the salt merchants leave their baskets or mounds of salt by the roadside and frequently go away, but in reality hide themselves near by. The natives cannot resist the temptation very long, and soon some one sneaks up to take "just a little bit." If the owner catches the thief, he makes him pay a slave or carries him along with him as a slave. Slavery is the punishment for theft in the Lohoum, Bessara and other tribes in the interior.

Sometimes a small offence makes a slave of the offender. For instance, when the people go into the bush to dry meat they often come back with new slaves. Each one erects his own drying rack and keeps the fire going under it. Should anyone pass this place and make remarks about the smell or look of the meat, he insults the owner, and becomes his slave. One of our foreign mission boys suffered this penalty for his rashness, and though he was only fifteen years old, he became the slave of the insulted person. He will be his slave

until the man dies, and then he may return to his people. His people might ransom him for the usual amount paid for a slave.

If any one cannot pay his debts, he is obliged to go to his creditor's town and stay there until he pays or the creditor dies. He remains a half slave until this time, and works for his master, just like other slaves. The only privilege he enjoys is that he is allowed to have his family with him. Surely a nice way to pay debts. Slaves are generally treated well, just like the children of the family, in fact, and often they intermarry with their master's relatives.

There are exceptions to this rule, however. Some masters punish a small misdeed severely, even with death. I remember one instance. A slave claimed to be his master's brother, and for this, which is considered the greatest insult, his master ordered the other slaves to kill him. He sent four slaves, the offender among them, into the bush to carry rubber. Two of them were provided with guns, powder and shot to put the poor fellow out of the way and they did so.

The fourth man, got knowing about the game, ran away, and in his flight told everything to other people. The facts soon came to the ears of the government, and they imprisoned the master and the two murderers for three years, besides allowing all of the man's other slaves to leave him. The younger ones were put in the Catholic mission by the official.

was administered, but when the slave remained firm in his refusal they killed him with a stranger's dose. So they got the money after all.

Some white agents deal in slaves in another way. A black man owes them something—perhaps a good deal. He cannot pay, but gives a slave to the white man. The white man sells the slave to his cook or other employee, or rather he pays them over for wages. The owners may judge about the equity of the transaction.

The officials know about these practices as well as I do, but they are silent on the subject. If an official were honest enough to complain of their doing they would soon accuse him of some offence and get him removed. And the officials pay no attention to cases of slave-dealing by white men as carried on far more secretly. As far as domestic slavery goes the government does not interfere. Anyone who would help the slaves needs money enough to redeem them and settle them in towns by themselves, and to put means of subsistence in their reach. This alone will put a stop to domestic slavery.

If such headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak highly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—Cretonek, Deulins, Muslin, Serges, Fringes, etc., at Wellers Bros.

tion necessitated a heavy use of opiates. The initial dose soon became powerless, and had to be increased rapidly. Now the quantity that will give him relief is so great that it means a further weakening for his shattered health. It is not possible, without endangering his life, to put him to sleep more than once in two weeks.

Night and day he sits in his invalid chair, suffering with pain, wringing his hands in hopeless supplication, waiting for the relief that never comes. His once strong frame is reduced to a writhing skeleton, but it resists the attacks of the enemy that never relents. Sleep is possible so seldom that it is no more than one drop of dew to the tongue of a man dying of thirst. Medical science can do nothing for him, and as long as his strength holds out he must live a life that is worse than death. —New York Journal.

A COMICAL REBUKE.

In the lately published memoir of Sir John Drummond Hay, for forty years British minister in Morocco, many amusing details are given of his tact and, on occasions, audacity in managing Oriental. Educated diplomatically in the school of Lord Stratford, "the great Kitchi," he did credit to his instructor. Here is an account of a formal call he had to make upon Kaid Ben Takir, governor of Assamar, and a fanatical hater of Europeans.

The governor, who was seated, count-

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Two New Methods of Making Them—Flowers of Bread.

Two very effective methods have recently been discovered for making artificial flowers. One is the use of bakers' bread, the other is by using the inner pith of the fan palm of Japan.

"Bread" flowers are made in England only, the factory being in the west end of London, where something like 100 expert hands are employed. The process is still a secret; and, as the flowers are so natural in appearance as to deceive the eyes of an expert, it is considered very valuable. For not only do these flowers look exactly like the real article when freshly made, but as the bread grows stale the flowers assume a slightly withered appearance which is almost identical with that of a flower beginning to fade. Artificial flowers, as a rule, can at once be detected by the unnaturally bright and fresh appearance they present after being in the ballroom for several hours, but the fading powers of the bread flowers practically insure them against detection. It is believed that for evening wear, for the garbure of evening and fancy soirees as well as for house decorations these bread flowers will become very popular. They are at present excessively expensive.

The only factory for the making of artificial flowers from the pith of the Japanese fan palm is quite a small affair on East Bleeker street. The

Fraser Valley and Kootenay Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next sitting, for the purpose of an act to incorporate a company to be called "The Fraser Valley and Kootenay Railway Company," to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from some point on Burrard Inlet or English Bay to New Westminster, thence eastward through the valley of the Fraser River and the southern coast of British Columbia, by the most direct and feasible route, to the town of Kamloops, with power to amalgamate with, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway Company, or any railway, or portion of a railway, either at a branch line or part of such main line; to build branch lines or lines from the City of New Westminster to some point on the coast line between the international boundary line and Pelly, Harry, and such other branch lines as may be deemed advisable to construct, equip, operate, maintain, and to construct, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines for other than railway purposes.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

Indian Relief Fund.

In response to the following telegram from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada:

OTTAWA, 2nd JAN. 1897.
To His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of B.C., Victoria, B.C.:

"After consultation with Dominion Ministry I have undertaken to receive and to transmit contributions from all parts of the Dominion in aid of the distress in India, and I trust I may have Your Honor's support and co-operation in this matter as expression of sympathy."

(Sd.) ARTHUR DUNDAS,
Genl. Secy.

Subscription lists are opened at the following places:

City Hall, the Public Schools, Government Buildings, Supreme Court, Collected Office, Times Office, Postoffice Office and the Board of Trade Building.

It is to be hoped that the people of this city will respond liberally to the appeal for assistance on behalf of millions of our fellow subjects in India who are now suffering from famine and pestilence. The smallest contribution will be thankfully received, and the total amount realized will, I feel confident, show that Victoria is equally ready with her sister cities in the East to contribute her share to the Canadian fund for the relief of suffering humanity.

CHARLES E. REDFERN,
Mayor.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT, 1896

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Delmonico Hotel, situate at No. 11 Government street, in the City of Victoria, to William H. Jackson, of the said city.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1897.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON,
WILLIAM PETRIE.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT, 1896

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Pioneer Hotel, situate at the corner of the Kild Street, on the south-east corner of the said Douglas street, in the City of Victoria, to S. H. Rubin, of the said city.

Dated the 1st day of February, 1897.
S. H. RUBIN.

MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT, 1896

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Kild Street, on the south-east corner of the said Douglas street, in the City of Victoria, to S. H. Rubin, of the said city.

Dated the 1st day of February, 1897.
S. H. RUBIN.

The Poodle Dog

Is fast regaining its old-time popularity under the name of the "Poodle Dog." Mrs. H. C. Taylor, is a of the Victoria Garden. Commercial Importers of the Poodle Dog, in the very best style from 12 to 250. Owners are equalled in the city with or without with or without board. 25-100

Kootenay Mines.

LATEST INFORMATION OF

New Finds, Transfers, Shipments of Ore Developments, WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF Stock and Share Prices

The Miner.

PUBLISHED BY NELSON The oldest mining paper in B.C. To be had of all news agents or of MR. GEO. SHEDDEN Agent for Victoria and Vancouver Island

WALTER H. GIBSON

35 Palliser St., Victoria, B.C.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

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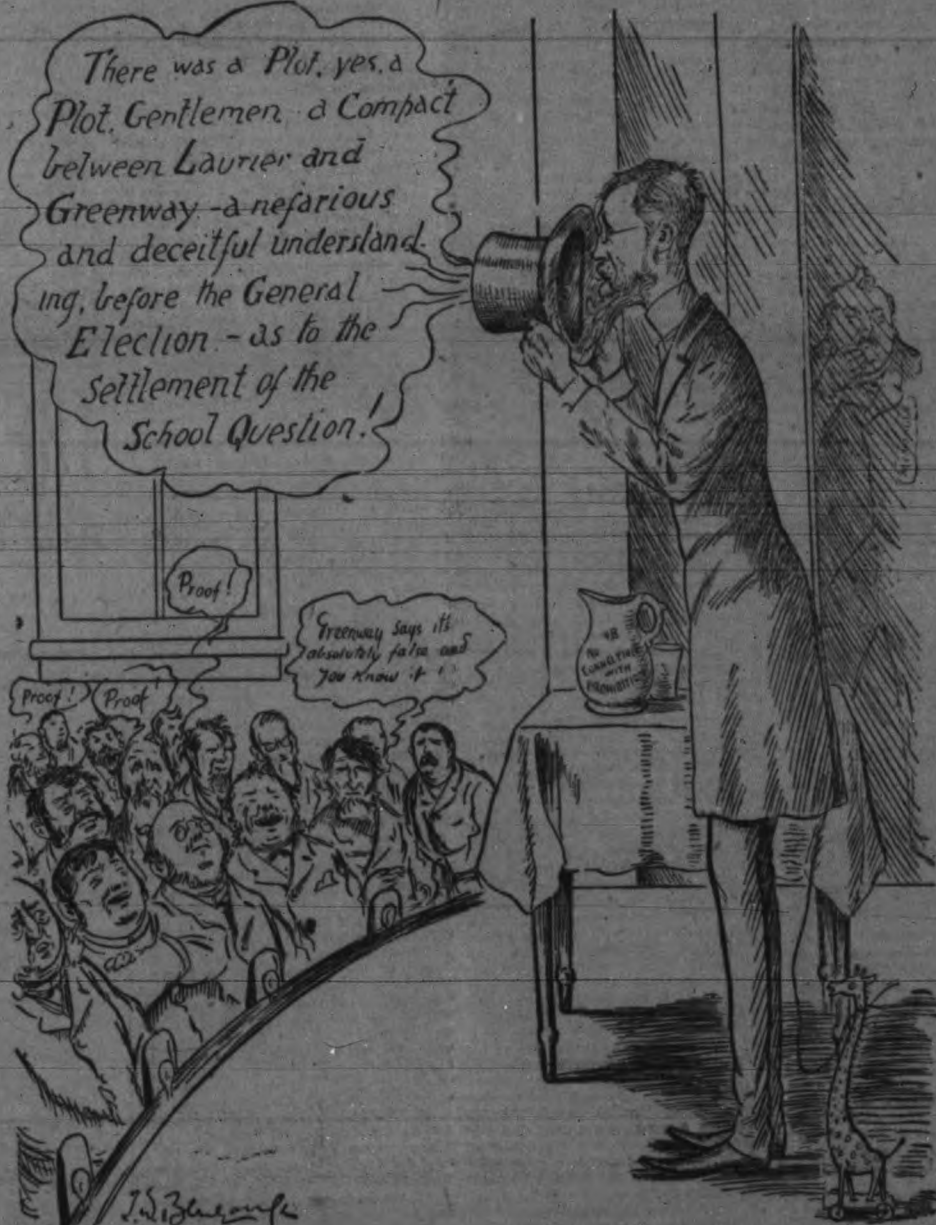
43 Johnson Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business without conditions. Private entrance Oriental Alley.

F. Landsberg, Prop.

2, 0, Box 196. 46th St.



TALKING THROUGH HIS HAT!

but the older ones could go where they liked. Only one of them went away. The others carried on their master's business and remained with his family until his return. This may seem strange when the master was so cruel. But here is the explanation of it.

A slave when he runs away must seek shelter somewhere, and if he goes to any child's town he will be his slave. It is impossible for him to pass as a free man, because his name on his body, small, but somewhere about the head or arms, will betray him. So he does not run away, he runs away. When slaves intermarry with free people their children become half slaves, and if they marry free people the next generation will be free.

Slaves do the work of their masters, and are sent by them to work for white people. When I went to the French Congo I found that the slaves worked and the masters drew the wages, the slaves hardly getting sufficient to dress themselves. We soon changed this by refusing to give more to the masters than the proportion the slave wished him to have. Often we would save the wages for months until the slave had enough to buy a wife. One of our best workmen had been saving his money until he had nearly enough to get married. His master kept at him for money at different times, but he refused to give him more than a dollar or two. So the master's people, who needed the money, resorted to poison. At first only a slight dose

SLEEPS ONCE IN TWO WEEKS.

To sleep but once in fourteen days, and then only under the influence of opiates, seems a cruel enough condition. It is only part of the torture which Mr. R. Cowdick, of Bradford, Clearfield, county, Pa., has suffered for the past eleven years. Mr. Cowdick's life during that time has been one of such unending agony that nothing but the state of the damned could be worse. Human ingenuity never devised such cruelty. Eleven years ago Mr. Cowdick was attacked by pains which he thought to be rheumatic. They soon caused him acute suffering, and he became a great sufferer.

This man's treatment was tried for some months and had no good results. A second physician was consulted, and again, without effect. The invalid visited in succession other well-known physicians. Not one of them was able to relieve him. One of them recommended pine baths and these he also tried without success. During this time the disease had been growing steadily worse until Cowdick was in the condition he still finds himself. The pains were incessant, and he had to spend his time sitting helplessly in an easy chair, squeezing his racked limbs. Natural sleep became impossible, and only opiates brought relief.

After physicians he tried patent medicines, and in these alone he spent over \$2,000. Before his illness he was a well-to-do man, now he is on the verge of poverty. Eleven years ago his con-

ting the beads of his rosary, on a small divan, remained seated as I approached, without attempting to rise or salute me; neither had he any chair or other resting place to offer me, and merely held out his hand saying "You are welcome." Taking his hand with a firm grip, I lifted him gently from the divan and said, "I am glad to see you." When I got his astonishing excellency well upon his legs, I wheeled him around suddenly, and dropped on the middle of the divan where he had been seated, leaving him standing. Kahl Ben Takir looked bewildered, gazed first at me and then at his hands, and then at me and then at his hands.

After this I sat down on the divan, and after a few minutes I called him to call his attention to the fact that he was sitting on the divan. He looked at me and said, "How thoughtful of you to have prepared this comfortable divan for me to sit upon, without providing for yourself a chair or even a stool where you could sit to entertain me." "Ah," I said, "so you intended to remain seated while the representative of the greatest sovereign in the world, accredited to your lord the Sultan, as envoy, came to call on you; I shall report your conduct to the Sultan, as also the behavior of your guards."

"* * * Whereupon the Kahl begged pardon and the two sat together upon the divan, and made friends. As they passed out the captain of the guard said, "You are right."

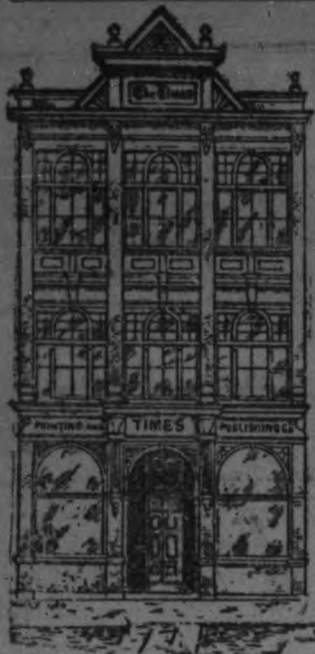
—Lunch 25c. at the Oriental.

process is also secret and belongs exclusively to Mr. Sejdon, the proprietor of the factory and shop. When asked about his flowers Mr. Sejdon said: "We expect to open a factory in London or Paris next fall. My experience is such as to make me sure of success. We only make flowers to fill orders at present. These roses," showing specimens of La France and Marshal Neils, "are nine and seven dollars per dozen. These chrysanthemums and carnations of course are cheaper. As our process is secret, of course I can tell you nothing about that, only that we get the material from Japan. It is the pith of the ordinary fan palm. We employ only a few people, and our coloring matter and methods are known only to them."

These flowers of palm pith possess to a great degree the characteristics of the bread flowers, the outer petals showing the marks of being handled just exactly the natural flower, though, of course, to a limited degree, since they can be worn numbers of times without ever becoming really faded in appearance. —New York Sun.

Do not allow your system to get weak and debilitated. It is easy to keep well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

—Finnan Haddies and Glasgow Beef Ham at R. H. Jamieson's, 33 Fort St.



The Daily Times.

A TIMELY REBUKE.

The Canadian Gazette administers a timely rebuke to some of its London contemporaries which have been "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" in the matter of the sealing industry. It is characteristic of some British journals to accept without question a judgment which comes from an interested source. In an endeavor to prejudice Canadians, the Gazette says: "London journals who have rushed to support the crusade of a United States monopoly against a British industry which an international tribunal has held to be perfectly lawful, would have been wise to await the report of the commissioners whom the British government sent last season to investigate the whole question of seal life in Pacific waters. The Speaker is a notable offender, for the one-sided statement with which it covered a column and a half of its space the other day, in all the glory of large type, might have come straight from the office of the Alaskan Company itself. The facts, as ascertained by British commissioners of the standing of Professor D'Arcy Thompson, Mr. Gerald Barrett Hamilton, and Mr. J. M. Macdon, of the Geological Survey of Canada, will be in the hands of the foreign office in a few weeks, and meanwhile Bester's agency points out that their inquiries 'prove that the United States estimates of the total number of seals on the islands are much below the mark.' The United States monopolists have, of course, been anxious to minimise the value of their monopoly. The United States monopolists have also claimed that owing to the killing of breeding females at sea by the Canadian pelagic sealers, at least 20,000 pups were left to starve on the islands. The commissioners could find only 20,000, and of these 10,000 were proved to have been killed by overwork before the commencement of pelagic sealing. And, finally, the commissioners find that the effects of pelagic sealing are not nearly so serious to the industry as stated by the Americans—and, the commissioners might have added, by English journals, whose ignorance leads them to swallow any partisan statement of those who seek upon false pretences and for personal ends to kill a legitimate British industry."

"MINING" OPERATIONS.

A resident of Sandridge, Ont., Mr. W. D. Auldjo, writes to the Rossland Miner as follows: "The recent sale of the War Eagle has caused many Ontario investors to make rather uncomplimentary comments regarding the transaction. Last September I bought 1,000 shares of War Eagle for \$1,640. Now I am informed by the secretary that I will receive \$1,400 and a 'balance' for the stock. Just why the mine has depreciated to such an extent I cannot say. I thought that the completion of the Red Mountain railway, the prospects of more smelting companies coming in, electric supply companies being formed, etc., etc., would have a tendency to make proved properties of more value. Of course I am well aware that the directors are not responsible for the price I paid for stock, but they are responsible for selling so much below what seems to be the real value. And the commissions that are reported paid are tremendously high. The mine is known favorably all over Canada, and it is well known that it was for sale by reliable syndicates could easily be formed. It is to be hoped that the statute brought to light by the Hon. T. M. Daly will serve to prevent the sale, at least at such a price." Mr. Daly's alleged discovery notwithstanding, Mr. Auldjo and others who have no chance of upsetting the sale, and must therefore suffer their loss. Of course the men who controlled the mine are not responsible for the price which these purchasers paid for the stock, but they are responsible for the acceptance of the lower of two offers for the mine, wherefrom the purchasers' loss arises. The Miner in a recent issue also reports the proceedings of the company owning the Elsie, a mine in the Salmon River district. The following passage is significant: "These meetings, from all accounts, were rather stormy gatherings, nearly all the credit or blame for the present condition of the company being charged

up to the action of Mr. Young, who threw a large block of his promoter's stock on the market at 5 cents at the time the company was attempting to sell its treasury stock at 15 cents. Mr. Young had the ready answer that the stock had never been pooled and that therefore he acted within his rights in selling. This had to be conceded and everyone had to admit at the foot of the ladder that the promoter's stock was sold at 15 cents without some pooling arrangement. "How much of the stock has been sold could not be ascertained, but it is probable that Mr. Young was not the only member of the company who disposed of some. Naturally the treasury stock at 15 cents was left on the shelf. Of the 250,000 treasury shares 200,000 are still in the treasury, and most of the remainder was given to cover legal expenses, travelling expenses to Seattle, the cost of incorporation, printing and other necessary outlays."

Intending investors in mining stocks should make a note of this occurrence. They can easily see that if "promoters" stock is sold and treasury stock left unsold the mine has not much chance of development.

Montreal Herald.—The Canadian Conservatives are scoffing at Edward Blake's opinion on the settlement of the Manitoba school question. The only time that the Canadian Conservatives think anything of Mr. Blake's opinion is when Mr. Blake is supposed to be condemning the policy of the Canadian Liberals.

A SCOTCHMAN'S OPINION.

To the Editor: I heartily endorse the work that our respected citizen, Captain Irving, is doing in our city at present re the petition regarding the absurd use of the words "Queen of England," instead of the proper ones, "Queen of Great Britain." It was a painful display of ignorance that occurred in the Speech from the Throne the other day when it stated that the Queen of England had reigned the longest on record, etc., etc. I might almost say impertinence on the part of those who drew up the speech. As a Scotchman, I object most emphatically to be called English. Surely it ought to be our duty to protect our national right or recognize the true meaning of the Treaty of Union. I trust every Scotchman worthy of the name will make a point of signing the petition which is at present before the public regarding the use of the terms "English and England," when "British and Britain" is the meaning intended to be conveyed. It beg to state that the terms "English and England" are a direct violation of the treaty of Union, and for which many of our forefathers bled and died it is illegal, the illegality being all the more glaring when used by the government in official documents. I hope it will never occur in this province again. J.H.F.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor: But for the interesting incident of Thomas Deasy in his heart-felt and interesting production in Saturday's issue, I would not ask to trespass on your valuable space. His communication is the result of a fruitful imagination, for with reference to the letter in the Colonist and over the signature "Ratepayer" I beg to state that I did not write it, neither did I see it before insertion. I am not the only person the chief spoke to on the subject of the city carrying its own insurance, he himself having first proposed it and informed me that he had laid the matter before the aldermen, who refused to lend him assistance. I did formulate a proposition from the data furnished by himself. The annual premiums, I believe, he gave as \$115,000, which, together with the fire losses, formed the basis on which the scheme was built. I am substituting a company of citizens from his statement regarding a company owning 20 ships. He informed me on his return from San Francisco that he was received with favor and commented upon as being in advance of the times. The comments of Mr. Deasy I accept by way of thanks for my pains, but it is reasonable to suppose that one who so tenderly guards his own character would have taken the course he himself acknowledges to have pursued had he not been to some extent in sympathy with the scheme. (To those twenty or thirty people who witnessed the disgraceful scene at the Pandora street fire hall on Saturday afternoon, no comment is necessary.) W. J. LEDINGHAM.

THE WIDOW'S OIL.

Rev. Mr. Cleaver Discourses on the Miracle of Elisha's Time. Multiplying the widow's oil was the topic upon which Rev. Mr. Cleaver delivered an interesting discourse yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Methodist church. The contrast between Elisha's kindly visitors seeking aid for their famished armies, and the poor, through-pious woman, burdened with debt, and threatened with the loss of her sons, was vividly drawn. Josephus, the Jewish historian, is authority for stating that the prophet Elisha was the husband of this woman, and that the legacy of debt entailed upon her was incurred in secret and feeding a large number of God-fearing fugitives in King Ahab's time, and during the ministrations of Elisha's office she had a direct claim upon God's help through his prophet. It is only too common nowadays, the preacher said, for families to be left not only destitute, but without means for discharging liabilities incurred during the life of the breadwinner. With domestic dependents, the widow, like the poor woman, is left to be the case, and husbands who looked not after their own households in this respect were, as the apostle Paul affirmed, worse than heathens. The widow held her case before the Lord and sought advice from the right source. Relief was soon forthcoming. Oil was a valuable staple of 1844 in those days, and she had a little left. The prophet requested her and her sons to go to work and collect resinous wherever she could get them. God never does for us what we can do for ourselves, and when we have done all that is possible then he steps in and accomplishes the rest. This miracle was limited to the capacity of the vessels provided; and so it is still, the Lord's gifts and graces are meted out in accordance with our capacity for receiving them. With hearts full of

The Strong Man...

Needs to take care of his health and not wait till he gets sick. This can be done by keeping the system well nourished. A Cup of Johnston's Fluid Beef regularly, night and morning, will do this effectively.



Johnston's Fluid Beef. 16 oz. Bottle \$1.00.

A Bottle will make 50 Cups of Beef Tea.

every and all uncharitableness, with lives steeped in worldliness and wickedness, there is no room for the exercise of God's benevolent purposes, and until all these are eliminated his mercies and loving-kindness cannot be bestowed. Empty vessels only can be filled; and unless hearts are emptied of all that is evil, the grace of God cannot be implanted in them. The widow went to work, and God tells us to go to work also. The God-fearing business man in difficulties must get up and work. Parents with unconverted children must get to work in making their homes more attractive and by keeping their young people off the streets at unseemly hours, and when all has been done in this direction that they can do, then they may with confidence ask for God's blessing on their endeavors. Only a pot of oil, but it paid the widow's debt and placed the family above want; and so God's gifts and graces, if appropriated by his followers, will prove an irresistible power in ameliorating the wretchedness and miseries of mankind.

CLERGY ARE HARD UP.

In England Their Incomes Have Been Largely Reduced. There are very much fewer fairly good livings than there used to be. The fall in the value of tithes, the difficulty of finding tenants for glebe farms, the impossibility of getting any decent return for such glebe as is in hand, have reduced the income of a great many benefices by something like half. Livings varying from £400 to £800 a year have become livings varying from £250 to £300. This decline may just make the difference between comfort and pinching. We say nothing of the many livings which do not reach the lower of these levels, because when a man is weighing the advantages of orders as a profession, he does not take much account of them. What may be called, then, the smaller prizes of the Church are worth very much less than they were fifteen years ago. The greater prizes among livings have been equally affected by this change, and they have often sustained a loss of another kind. Often, especially in the north, they covered a great deal of ground, and as the population has grown, one daughter parish after another have been carved out of the original area and have carried away a portion of the original income.

But it is not only the parochial clergy who have suffered. Dignitaries have had to reduce their shares as well. Where deans and chapters have retained their lands in preference to exchanging them for a fixed sum paid them by the ecclesiastical commissioners, they have certainly had to put up with large reductions of income. They are no longer any "golden stalls," and even the inferior metal that has been substituted has been further alloyed of late years. Still, all this has not prevented radical speakers and writers from enlarging upon the rich prizes of the Church, and setting in this respect with another great profession, the law. The Archbishop of Canterbury pairs off with the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York with the Master of the Rolls, the bishops with the judges, the deans with county court judges. There is, no doubt, a rough sort of parallel between these various offices, but the comparison leaves out of the Church there is nothing answering to the great sums made in practice at the bar. It is not the judges and the few other highly paid officers that constitute the real prizes of the bar. They are to be sought rather in the incomes which lead successful advocates to regard the judgments in the light of retiring pensions. If proprietary chapels brought their clerical owners £10,000 or £15,000 a year, we should have a comparison to this in the Church. But there is nothing of the kind, nothing which can hold out to a man of exceptional ability the prospect of a large income dependent on his own efforts.

In addition to the dignities which at the best only answer to the legal post as a successful barrister thinks twice and thrice before he accepts, there are a very few good livings, promotion in the Church is a great degree a matter of interest or chance, and that is all. With medicine the comparison is more equal, because, though in this also very large incomes can be made in private practice, there are absolutely no official prizes. Only one kind of success is open to the physician or surgeon, and that is the success which has for its outward and visible sign a thronged waiting room and more patients than can be crowded into a day.—London Spectator.

PEOPLE DO READ PAPERS.

Some persons wonder why engaged people generally prefer to keep their engagements as quiet as possible until the day of the wedding. Perhaps the reason lies in the result of a newspaper announcement. The other day an engagement was mentioned in one of the afternoon papers, and early the next morning several wedding notices were at the home of the future bride's parents, soliciting the contract for supplying an awning when the event came off. On the same morning and in the first mail no less than half a dozen printers and engravers sent samples of work and quotations for which they would be willing to prepare the wedding cards according to the latest dictates of fashion. During the remainder of the week milliners, caterers, dressmakers, and florists, hardware men, furniture men and drapery men made known their desires to supply the future bride and groom with all the outfit that they might need or imagined they needed. The young folks are now waiting for bids from ministers who are willing to tie the knot at bargain prices.—Buffalo Courier.

AN ELECTRIC FREIGHT TRAIN.

The novelty of an electric locomotive hauling freight cars on the streets of New Haven was witnessed for the first time in that city a few days ago, when the Manufacturers' Street Railroad Company was completed. The total length is one and a sixteenth miles and the patron is provided with ample sidings to receive the largest freight cars.

The locomotive weighs thirty tons and has all its weight on four driving wheels forty-four inches in diameter. The power is furnished by two axle motors, having an aggregate capacity of 400 horsepower, mounted direct without gearing on the axles. The truck, which hauls directly from the journal boxes, is made of heavy eye beams and carries the motors and cab, each upon independent spiral springs. The cab is made of sheet iron, and windows are so located that an unobstructed view is obtained in all directions. A series-parallel controller governs the supply of current, which comes through the overhead trolley from the station of the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Company. The locomotive was originally designed for a speed of thirty miles an hour, but is now wound for a maximum of twelve miles, at which rate it can easily haul from ten to fifteen loaded freight cars on a level.

Only four cars in one train are allowed by the city and the maximum speed permitted while on the city streets is seven miles an hour. Inside the cab an electric motor drives an air pump, which automatically maintains a working pressure of sixty pounds to the receivers. This supply is used for the air brake. A pneumatic sanding device is used when the track is slippery. The weight of the locomotive, over draw-bars, is 104 feet; height, 11 feet; width, 8 feet, and wheel base, 54 feet.—Hartford Courant.

X RAYS ON THE HEART.

A Physician's New Mode of Studying That Organ.

While viewing the pectoral region through the fluoroscope and observing the shadow of the heart, a method of nearly accurate estimation of its size, normal or abnormal, occurred to me. Putting the method instantly in practice, I marked out what should be the normal contour of the heart on the anterior surface of the chest wall. Then I bent a copper wire in the shape of the tracing and affixed it on this with adhesive plaster. Having the patient facing the Crookes tube I looked through the fluoroscope from behind between the spine and the scapula, when I plainly saw the wire outlining the shadow of the heart. It may be wondered how the heart can be seen when the soft parts are said to be penetrable by the rays, but the different degrees of penetrability, according to the density of the tissues, enable one to do so. Yet it may be necessary to proceed by a certain way, as at a high power the X rays seem to dissolve everything, even bone and iron. Using as a generator either a powerful static machine or an induction coil of at least eight seconds spark, you let your machine work so as to produce the strongest X rays at your command, when you may see only the scapula, the ribs, the left part of the spine, or the sternum, not to forget—plaster of all—your wire in front. Having familiarized yourself with your landscape, you now very gradually reduce the brightness of the X rays—in the case of a static machine by reducing the speed—and you will observe the shadow of the heart, extending within or outside your wire. Sometimes you can see a thinner and larger shadow superimposed on a smaller and thicker one, the former representing the heart in diastole and the latter the same in systole. As generally the left line of the heart is all we look for, it may be sufficient for the busy practitioner to affix an all most straight wire, extending from the third to the sixth rib, at a proper distance from the left sternal border. Naturally, you may fail to see the heart unless you locate your fluoroscope opposite the organ, which I roughly estimate by marking off a spot to the left of the spine, opposite the fourth intercostal space in front. On this mark I center the fluoroscope. Obvious optical reasons make it preferable to look from behind rather than from the anterior aspect. I think the readers easily will understand my method and find it vastly superior to percussion in giving positive information. Other organs, as the spleen and the kidneys, are probably explicable in the same manner, and instead of using the fluoroscope, pictures may be taken, but the necessarily longer exposure to the X rays may produce a burn.—Medical Record.

SCREWS.

Screws are now made altogether by machinery. The rods of wire from which the screws are manufactured are received by a machine which stamps the hexagonal shape in the top and then makes the spiral by cutting out the material in a gradually decreasing curve until finally the point is reached. Watch screws are made of a size so minute that to the unaided eye they resemble grains of sand, but when viewed through a microscope are seen to be perfect in every respect, even to the groove at the tip.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Dr. J. C. Watson.

BOECKH'S BRUSHES and BROOMS. Always reliable and as represented. CHAS. BOECKH & SON, Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

A Good Thing



Bears Repetition.

The fact that we are still in the Merchant Tailoring business, and continue to uphold the reputation established by a long business career, is a good thing.

SEE

Our Direct Importations of Fall Woolens

Should be inspected by you before you order that Suit or Overcoat. Prices Satisfactory.

A. GREGG & SON,

—MERCHANT TAILORS, YATES STREET—

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring. South American Nervine is a medicine based on scientific principles, and is a nine-days wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid. The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centre, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world agreeing exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary physician recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centers, and paralytic is a sure follow. It is the first principle. The truth is, with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they also simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organs which were diseased are healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to believe the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there. The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at this wonderful medical quality, but they know how to read all questions that it does answer, and that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sorrow while this remedy is practically at their hands?

HUMPHREY'S

Homoeopathic Medicines

May be obtained at

BOWEN'S DRUG STORE,
105 Government near Yates St.He dispenses prescriptions.
Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov. Trial News in
a Condensed Form.—Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Gov. at
—Lawn Mowers cheap for cash at R.
A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.—Garden tools, carpenter's tools, tin-
ware, crockery, etc., cheap for cash at
R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.—Members of the Victoria Chess club
and of the Pacific club will take part in
a whist tournament to-morrow evening.—The Victoria Hive No. 1, Ladies of
the Macabees, will hold a regular re-
view in the A.O.U.W. Hall on Wednes-
day evening.—An at home will be given by Behan-
sen Temple, Rathbone Sisters, after
lodge on Wednesday evening. The lodge
will open at 7.30.—A whist tournament has been ar-
ranged between the members of Victoria
West volunteer fire department and the
men of No. 2 fire hall.—Victoria Encaupment, No. 1, I.O.O.
F., will meet to-morrow evening, when
the patriarchal degree will be conferred
and two patriarchs will be exalted to
the Royal Purple degree.—Charles H. Yale's "Devil's Auction,"
opens a two nights' engagement at the
Victoria theatre this evening, with a
matinee to-morrow afternoon. A num-
ber of new specialties have been intro-
duced into this season's production.—The weekly band concert given by
the Fifth Regiment band on Saturday
evening was, as usual, well attended. The
feature of the evening was the render-
ing of "McNair's Band" by Messrs.
P. Richardson, H. A. Goward and Mes-
srs. Milton Douglas.—On Saturday the Beaudette Mining
Co. of Sandon, was registered with a
capital of \$500,000. The trustees are
Messrs. D. J. Darragh, A. C. McPherson,
H. Thomas and D. McD. Hunter,
secretary-treasurer. The company's
property is in Sandon district.—George McIl, Brown is increasing
his office force at Vancouver. He has
brought Harry McGregor, Canadian Pa-
cific agent at Whistler, across the line,
and has sent F. A. Valentine, ticket
agent in Thompson's office, in Tacoma,
to the Whistler office. Ex-Passer
Balch, of the Kingston, takes Mr. Valen-
tine's place in the Tacoma office.—Of the 289 Chinese who were steer-
age passengers on the Empress of China,
over 100 went on, via the C.P.R., for
New York, Boston, and Havana. For
their accommodation, an extra car or
two was attached to Friday's Atlantic
Express, which, with the Oriental
freight, passengers and mails, was a
long train.—Lawrence's cafe is becoming so pop-
ular that he has decided already to ex-
tend its accommodations. He is now
having private dining rooms fitted up
above the main supper room at the rear
of the establishment. An entrance will
be made from Tronca avenue. These
compartments will be fitted up as lavishly
and as regardless of expense as the
remainder of the cafe.—On Saturday evening the hall com-
mittee of the Woodmen of the World
met and arranged for their charity ball,
which will be given on the 25th inst.
Intending donors to the supper are re-
quested to leave word at Jackson & Co's
drug store or telephone No. 30, not later
than Monday, 22nd, as to the nature of
their donation and whether it is to be
called for, so that the committee can
complete arrangements.—At the conversation to be given by
the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal
church on Thursday evening in the
school room the chess players affiliated
with that church have decided to issue
a challenge to any exponent of the game
who attends. Chess men and boards
will be provided, and any lover of the
game present may rely upon spending a
most enjoyable evening. An interesting
musical programme has also been ar-
ranged.—On Thursday morning Captain
Blair, manager of the Onimene Hydratic
Co., will leave for the company's prop-
erty in the Onimene district. He goes
in by the way of Quenelle, the
Sheena river route being impassable at
this time of the year. The captain takes
with him a party of twenty men, who
will work on the property during the
summer. The trip from Quenelle to
Onimene will be a most trying one, as
the men will have to haul in the sup-
plies and machinery on sleighs. Theyare taking in a sawmill, hydraulic
plant and an electric plant. Captain
Blair expects that the trip from Que-
nelle to Onimene will occupy about 30
days.—Bicycles "built like a watch," on
view at Nicholles and Renouf's. A. J.
Dallan, sole agent.—A meeting of the executive com-
mittee of the Young Men's Liberal Club
will be held this evening in the office of
George E. Powell.—What organization has any greater
opportunities for increasing membership,
necessary to maintain low cost of
protection, than the Macabees? None.—To-morrow night, A. O. U. W. Hall,
God's promises to the church in the end
of the age. The former rule. The latter
rule. —Joel 2-23.—A reward of \$50 has been offered
for information that will lead to the
whereabouts of Frank La Rochelle, last
seen missing since Wednesday last.—Magistrate Macrae has sufficiently
recovered from his illness to enable him
to resume his seat in the police court.
He will sit in the small courts on
Wednesday afternoon as usual.—Nanaimo was the furthest point that
could be reached by telegraph this after-
noon, the storm having demolished the
wire between there and Vancouver. The
western wire was also in trouble.—The patriarch of Vancouver En-
campment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will meet
to-morrow evening at 8 p.m. The royal
purple degree will be conferred on two
patriarchs, and one brother will be ad-
mitted to the patriarchal degree.—Catering for all sorts of occasions,
balls, weddings, receptions, dinners, at
homes, private parties, etc. No order too
small, none too large. Our new private
dining rooms upstairs for strictly re-
spectable private dinner parties will seat
100 people. Lawrence, the caterer, 75,
77 and 34 Government street.—In connection with the visit of Lord
Rosebery to Australia, he having start-
ed for there on the first of the present
month, the Canadian Gazette suggests
that he return to England via the Cana-
dian-Australian line and the Canadian
Pacific railway. Lord Rosebery last
visited Canada twenty years ago.—Intending donors to the Woodman
charity ball supper are requested to
leave word at Jackson & Co's drug
store, or telephone No. 30, not later
than Monday, Feb. 22nd, as to the na-
ture of their donation, and whether it is
to be called for, so as to enable the
committee to complete arrangements.—An interesting and instructive lec-
ture on New Zealand, illustrated by
stereoscopic views, will be given by Dr.
Hathaway to-morrow evening at 8
o'clock in St. Columba Presbyterian
church, Oak Bay. Messrs. Grogan, Mr.
Kincaid, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Phillips, and
others will contribute musical selections
which will greatly add to the enjoyment
of the evening.—Henry Walter Doscher, for many
years a resident of the city, died this
morning at his residence, Yates street.
The deceased was a native of London,
aged 70 years. For some years he kept
a laundry on Pembroke street, near the
corner of Quadra, but for the past five-
teen years has been an invalid. He
leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs.
W. Adams and Miss Doscher.—The funeral took place yesterday of
Mrs. Hayes, who died on Thursday last.
After leaving the residence of the
daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Burt,
the cortege proceeded to the Reformed
Episcopal church, where services were
conducted by Rev. Rev. Bishop Oridge,
assisted by Rev. Dr. Wilson. The pall-
bearers were: Messrs. Hepworth, J. H.
Meldrum, James Doughty, Allan Gra-
ham, George Haynes and W. H. Hux-
table.—Sergeant Langley left yesterday morn-
ing for Rossland, having in charge Bert
Scriber, arrested here on Saturday
evening on charges of forgery committed in
Rossland. Scriber was taken before
Magistrate Macrae Saturday evening for
a preliminary hearing and elected to
return to Rossland. Until his recent
escape Scriber bore a very good reputa-
tion. He was in business at Rossland,
Trail, Spokane and Portland, and was
always looked upon as an honorable
business man.—Mr. J. Tretheway was recently of-
fered by a syndicate of English capital-
ists \$75,000 for the Providence claim
on Harrison Lake. Mr. Tretheway,
however, refused the offer, and the prop-
erty is not for sale. The claim has
been partially developed, a carload of
ore having been sent to the Everett
smelter. Average assays from surface
ore gave \$25.88 of gold and silver to the
ton, the gold being much in excess of
the silver. At a depth of only six feet
a body of ore was struck which yielded
\$414 to the ton.—News-Advertiser.—The provincial land surveyors held a
meeting at the city hall this afternoon.
A great number of surveyors, including
many from the Mainland and Kootenay
cities, were present. Papers were read
dealing with technical matters by
Messrs. T. Kahn, surveyor-general, and
W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist.
Mr. Kahn's paper dealt with surveying
and that of Mr. Carlyle with "Mines and
Mine Surveying." A discussion follow-
ed, in which a large number of the sur-
veyors present took part. The meeting
will hold their annual dinner at the
Poodle Dog.—Magistrate Macrae had another long
list of offenders to deal with this morn-
ing, the drunks, as usual, being in the
majority. George Fennell, who was
brought in on Saturday evening by Con-
stable Walker, who found him in a very
intoxicated condition on Douglas street,
detained that he was drunk this
morning, notwithstanding the fact that
he was sobered while imprisoned by being
in a stockroom's window on Douglas
street. He was committed to the
municipal workhouse. James McPherson
was found yesterday morning in a similar
condition in a bath in the
center on Yates street. He was fined
\$10 with an option of 21 days. Alfred
Dine, who was found on Broad street,
was committed in the same way. Alex.
D. McDonald, accused of vagrancy, was
discharged.

Our Specialty

IS THE PREPARATION OF
PRESCRIPTIONS.
JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST, N.W. cor. Yates and
Douglas streets.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Macdonald vs. the Trustees of the
Pandora Street Methodist Church, Mr.
Justice Walker is today hearing the
plaintiff's motion for judgment. A week
ago the jury returned a verdict and on
the jury's finding the plaintiff is now
asking for judgment. Mr. A. E. Mc-
Phillips for plaintiff and Mr. Thornton
Fell for defendant.In Koksilah vs. the Queen, the de-
fendants this morning applied to Mr.
Justice Drake for an extension of the
time for appealing from the judgment of
Mr. Justice Walker given some time
ago in favor of the plaintiffs. The
judgment was signed on the 31st of
December last, and on the 8th January
the defendants obtained a stay of pro-
ceedings for ten days pending an ap-
peal; on the 12th January Mr. Justice
Walker gave his written reasons for
judgment; on 15th January defendants
obtained from the stenographer the
notes of the evidence, he not having
then ready until then, and under the
rule fourteen days' notice, setting out
the grounds of appeal, had to be given
for the full court sitting of 1st Febru-
ary. On these special circumstances the
defendants make the application for
an extension of time. Since obtaining
their judgment the plaintiffs have as-
signed it over to the Bank of B. N. A.
His Lordship reserved his judgment.
A. G. Smith, D. A. G., for the applica-
tion and P. A. E. Irving for plaintiffs.

PERSONAL.

H. Lee, of Steveston, is at the Ori-
ental.
E. F. Blaine, of Seattle, is at the
Driard.Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., has left for
Cariboo.
R. Jamieson returned from Vancouver
last night.R. T. Daniel, of Trail, is registered
at the Driard.F. M. York returned last evening
from Vancouver.T. J. Deane, of the Kamloops Seatri-
al, is in the city.George Brown, Alberni, registered at
the Driard this morning.F. H. Price, of Duncan, registered at
the Oriental this afternoon.W. A. McGregor and John Hoffman,
Nanaimo, are at the Oriental.R. G. Penn, U. S. Immigration agent,
Vancouver, is at the Oriental.R. B. Punnett was a passenger on last
evening's Charnier from Vancouver.D. J. Mann, of New Westminster,
came down by the Charnier last even-
ing.J. E. Macrae, of the Northern Pacific
Steamship Company, came over from the
Sound last evening.George R. McAulay, secretary of the
Cariboo Mining Company of Camp Mc-
Kinley, is at the Driard.Frank Bausdell, of Chicago, and
Samuel Binsinger, of San Francisco, are
among the recent arrivals at the Driard.
Norman McLean, James F. Garden,
W. T. Stein, E. A. Cleveland and H.
Fin, all of Vancouver, are at the Ori-
ental.—Dr. Walker, M. P. P., has given
notice of a motion declaring that in the
opinion of the house the tax on mort-
gages is a tax that bears unequally on
different classes of society.—The steamer Miowara, of the Cana-
dian-Australian line, which left Sydney
on Wednesday, has 50,000 pounds of
overland freight and 50 tons for Victo-
ria. She has a number of first-class
and ten steerage passengers.—The steamer City of Kingston, just
off the dry dock, where she has been re-
ceiving an overhauling, will resume her
trips between Victoria and the Sound
to-morrow. She will arrive here early
in the morning, leaving again for the
Sound at 8 a.m.—Among the guests at the Dominion
Hotel on Saturday was Frank P. Me-
dina, managing electrician of the Postal
Telegraph Service, who was on his way
from San Francisco to Vancouver.
He came north for the purpose of testing
the cable between the Island and the
Mainland to locate the fault which is
known to exist.—The funeral of the late Mrs. D.
Cameron took place to-day at 2.30 p.m.
from the family residence, Dallas road.
There was a large attendance and many
beautiful floral offerings were sent in.
Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiated at the
house and cemetery. The following gen-
tlemen acted as pallbearers: Captain
Warren, W. Clark, Alex. Jack, D. Mc-
Lean, A. McLeod and J. Mann.—Beginning to-day the steamer Ro-
selle will continue to leave Victoria at
5.30 p.m. daily except Sundays. On
her return trip she will leave Seattle at
10 o'clock a.m. daily except Sundays.
Passengers bound for the Sound can
remain in their berths at Seattle until
breakfast time, as the steamer does not
leave her dock until the hour of return-
ing to Victoria at 10 o'clock.—If you are going to Rossland be sure
to travel via the Northern Pacific rail-
way, the all rail route. Ship your ex-
cess and freight by Northern Pacific,
as that line has inaugurated through
all-rail freight and express service to
Rossland as well as to Nelson and other
Kootenay points.
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agent.—Hungarian Flour for \$1.50 at Johns
Bros.
—The N.P.R. steamer Olympia arrived
from the Orient this afternoon.—We have a few samples of passen-
ger baby carriages at a bargain. Weller
Bros.
—Weller Bros. are the agents for the
perfect Rambler bicycle; they have the
1897 model on view in their show rooms.

CHINESE WOMEN.

Portland Telegram Reports a Scarcity in
That City.A feature in local Chinese life that
may prove of passing interest, is the
great diminishment of the number of
women in the Chinese colony here, says
the Portland Telegram.Last evening a small party of eastern
tourists, accompanied by a reporter and
a police official, were making the rounds
of the Celestial quarter. One of the
strangers was struck by the remarkably
small number of Chinese women visible
in comparison with the large horde of
males."The Chinese exclusion act is respon-
sible for that," answered the police of-
ficial. "It is much easier to smuggle a
score of Chinamen into an American
port than one Chinese woman," contin-
ued he."Before the exclusion act was rigidly
enforced here, as at present, sometimes
Chinese women were a drug on the mar-
ket—for you must know that they are
a commercial commodity. In those days
most of the women of that nationality
leading immoral lives had their habita-
tions on the street floors, as their owners
were not so fearful of having their char-
acters stolen from them, they not being so
valuable as since the latter half of the
local customs administration. But now
a half-way fair-looking Chinese woman
is worth five times as much as in 1894.
Hence owners are holding out no tempta-
tions to highlanders to steal their hu-
man chattels. Girls that brought \$400 in
1894 will now easily fetch \$2,000, and
they can't always be had at that figure.""Monstrous! Horrible!" ejaculated two
elderly ladies. "You don't mean to tell
us that our government will tolerate such
bondage as that?"But upon being assured that Uncle
Sara had not yet interfered with the
Chinese-American social economy, no
further comment upon the barbarous
subject was expressed."In the last two and a half years the
number of Chinese women here has de-
creased almost one-half; and the great
majority of those now here are stored
away on the top floors of the tall build-
ing Chinatown for safety's sake.""What has become of the other one-
half?" inquired one of the tourists."Oh," replied the guide, "as the smug-
gling of the human chattel grew more
difficult, and eventually next to impos-
sible, and its value enhanced, San Fran-
cisco became a profitable market for it.
And there, I believe, the surplus stock
of Chinese women, formerly residents
here, now are."When one of these poor creatures is
stolen, even by the vilest stranger, she
obeys his every command, as if he were
her absolute master. Unless by his con-
sent, or she is forcibly moved, she never
leaves the spot the thief has taken her
to, even through starvation threatens
her."A dozen or more years ago," contin-
ued the officer, "Portland was the sec-
ond largest market on the Pacific slope
for fine traffic in Chinese women, out
of which fortunes were realized. One of
the Chinamen most extensively engaged
in this slave trade here was Chin Bow,
who posed as a Christian missionary. His
departure from this city was ac-
celerated by some trouble he got into
with the customs officials in connection
with smuggling Chinese women into this
port. The first heard of this hypocrite
in many years was recently, in a dis-
patch from Cincinnati, giving an account
of his being sentenced to the Ohio peni-
tentiary for five years for perjury."

THE QUEEN'S APARTMENTS.

Queen Victoria's apartments in the
new hotel at Clink comprise more than
one hundred and forty rooms. Most of
them have been sumptuously decorated
for royal occupancy, much of the furni-
ture having been purchased in London.
The Queen's bed, once chair and foot-
stool were brought from Windsor Cas-
tle. Victoria's death is said to be re-
asonably good, and as for the talk of her
prospective abdication Henry Labouch-
ere says: "The Queen no more con-
templates abdicating than swimming
across the Solent."

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Roselle from the Sound—
E. P. Blaine and wife, Geo. Brown, C.
B. Russell, H. W. McKay, J. A. Ste-
ward, W. H. Clark, E. B. Ireland, H.
Phelps, T. Hazlan, "Devil's Auction"
Co., 34 people.

CONSIGNERS.

Per steamer Roselle from the Sound—
Weller Bros., Carter, Hall & B. Turner,
Beeton & Co., J. Flacey & Co., H. J.
Brady, Simon Leiser & Co., John Wel-
ler.Per steamer Schom from the Sound—
J. E. Fennell, Langley & H. Bink, H.
Ellis, Jr., Clark & Stewart, Caven-
ter & Co., H. E. Levy, T. N. Hibben
& Co.

Fire Insurance...

Western
OF TORONTO.Norwich Union
OF ENGLAND.A SHARE OF YOUR BUSINESS IS
SOLICITED.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

One Price to All

We use no sliding scale of prices here. If we ask you \$6, \$7, or
\$8 for a suit, that is what they're worth and what you'll have to
pay to get one. We know all about clothing and we're simply
honest in our methods of selling it to you.

CAMERON, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson St.

THE Massey-Harris
...Bicycle...THE WHEEL WITH THE
SILVER RIBBON NAME PLATE. AN 1897 BICYCLE
IN EVERY RESPECT.

Mannesmann Cold-Drawing Seamless Tubing.

"Extra" Piano Wire Spokes.

Dunlop Detachable Tires.

"Columbia" Patent Crank Shaft.

Perry-Humber Chain.

ONLY ONE GRADE and that the Highest.
ONLY ONE PRICE \$85.00.

Samples of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wheels just arrived.

E. G. PRIOR & CO'Y, Ltd. Lby.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This Is One of Them

The following letter was received by us
addressed to "Only Corner Shoe Store,
Victoria, B.C.":

WOODLAND, CAL., JAN. 25, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—On May 12, '96, I bought a pair of shoes from you as I was on
my way to Woodland, B. C. Now I would like to have another pair from the
same kind. Enclosed will find diagram of sole. It's a good one had. It was
made in Montreal. If you have any more like them let me know right away
and you can do business with me always. Yours Respectfully,
T. J. A. Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

THERE ARE OTHERS

A. B. ERSKINE, Corner Government and
Johnson Streets.

BEST OF THE KIND

Large Cranberries (Cape Cod)
Tillson Buckwheat Flour (Ontario)
Swallow and Anell Golden Syrup (Port Melbourne)

HARDRESS CLARK,

Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

Only
Until
the
End
of
February!WE would advise our patrons to take
advantage of this notice. We will
then close our GREAT CLEAR-
ANCE SALE. We have a great
many lines yet that are worth your notice.
Here are some of them:

IN DRESS GOODS

We have yet a splendid line of double-
width Tweeds and Cashmeres at 25 cents
a yard. Sale price.

UMBRELLAS

50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00.

CHENILLE GOODS

We have just received a shipment of
Table Covers and Curtains. We have
a splendid assortment.

DR. WARNER'S CORSETS

Are delightful the ladies.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE—
All prices in reach of rich and poor.
Don't fail to get a WATERPROOF for
the little girl. \$4.25 the reduced price is \$2.00.
We would advise you to call during the
rest of this month, as goods are going to
be slaughtered.

THE STERLING

55 Yates St., F. W. PRATT, Mgr.

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

P. H. STODDART & CO.
Watchmakers and Jewelers, 88 Govt. St.J. PIERCY & CO.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODSBlankets, Flannels,
Underwear, Umbrellas and
Winter Clothing

In Stock and Available.

FUTURE B.C.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Fits
both Americans, Alton or any other adulterant.
50 YEARS THE STANDARD.



CURE

SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels even if they only cured.

ACHE

ache they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them, but after all sick head.

is the name of so many lives that here is where we can be of great use. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. Two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them. In vials of 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE STORY OF THE LIME-BURNER.

BY GILBERT PARKER.

(Copyright, 1895.)

For a man in whose life there had been tragedy he was cheerful. He had a habit of humming vague notes in the silence of conversation, as if to put you at your ease. His body and face were lean and arid, his eye oblique and small, his hair straight and dry and straw-colored; and it flew out crackling with electricity, to meet his own as he put it on. He lived alone in a little hut near his lime-kin by the river, with no near neighbors, and few companions save his four dogs, and these fed sometimes at expense of his own stomach. He had just enough crude poetry in his nature to enjoy his surroundings. For he was well placed. Behind the lime-kin rose knoll on knoll and beyond the, these verdant hills, all converging to Dalrothe mountain. In front of it was the river with its banks dropping forty feet, and below the rapids, always troubled and sportive. On the farther side of the river lay peaceful acres of meadow and corn land, and low-roofed, hovering farms, with one larger than the rest, having a wind-mill and a flagstaff. This building was almost large enough for a manor, and indeed it was said that it had been built for one just

before the conquest in 1500, but the war had destroyed the ambitious owner and it had become a farm house. Garrote always knew the time of the day by the way the light fell on the wind-mill. He had owned this farm once, and he and his brother Fabian, and he loved it as he loved Fabian, and he loved it as he loved Fabian's memory. And in spite of all, they were cheerful memories, both of brother and house.

At twenty-three they were orphans, with two hundred acres of land, some cash, horses and cattle, plenty of credit in the parish, or in the county, for that matter. Both were of hearty dispositions, but Fabian had a taste for liquor, and Henri for pretty faces and shapely ankles. Yet no one thought the worse of them for that, especially at first. An old servant kept house for them in her home, was both physically and morally. She lectured them when at first there was little to lecture about. It is no wonder that when there came a vast deal to reprove, good Agatha desisted altogether, overwhelmed by the weight of it.

Henri got a shock when he saw Fabian lift the heavy door, and pouring out the third of a tumbler, drink it off, smacking his lips as he did so as though it were a cordial. That gave him a cue to his future and to Fabian's. After their father died Fabian gave way to the vice. He drank in the taverns, and was at once the despair and the joy of the parish; for wild as he was, he had a gay temper, a humorous mind, a strong arm, and was the universal lover. The Cure, who did not, of course, know one-fourth of his wildness, had a warm spot for him in his heart. But there was a vicious streak in him somewhere, and it came out one day in a peculiar fashion.

There was in the hotel of the Louis Quinze an English servant from the west called Neil Barroway. She had been in a hotel in Montreal, and it was there Fabian had seen her as she waited on table. She was a splendid-looking creature, all life and energy, tall, fair-haired, and with a charming above her kind. She was also an excellent servant, could do as much as any two women in any

house, and was capable of more airy display than any in the Dominion. When Fabian had said to her in Montreal that he would come, he told her where he lived. She came to see him instead, for she wrote to the landlord of the Louis Quinze, enclosed five testimonials and was immediately engaged. She came and Fabian was stunned when he entered the Louis Quinze and saw her waiting on table, alert, busy, good to see. She nodded to him with a quick smile as he stood bewildered just inside the door; then said in English for he understood it fairly: "This way, monsieur."

As he sat down he said in English also, with a laugh and with snapping eyes: "Good Lord, what brings you here, Ladybird?"

As she pushed a chair under him she almost blushed through his hair. "You!" and then was gone away to fetch out a few for six hungry men.

The Louis Quinze did more business now in three months than it had done before in six. But it became known among a few in Pontiac that Neil, a Montreal no one knew, and when it did come her name was very intimately associated with Fabian's. No one could say that she was not the most perfect of servants, and also no one could say that her life in Pontiac had not been exemplary. Yet wise people had made up their minds that she was determined to marry Fabian, and the worst declared that she would in spite of everything—religion (she was a Protestant), character, race she was clever, as the young surgeon found, as the little avocet was forced to admit, as the Cure allowed with a sigh, and she had no airs of badness at all and very little of usual coquetry. Fabian was enamored, and it was clear that he intended to bring the woman to the man on any way or another.

Henri admitted the fascination of the woman, felt it, despaired, went to Montreal, got proof of her career, came back, and made his final and only effort to turn his brother from the girl.

He had waited an hour outside the hotel and when Fabian got in, he drove on without a word. After a while, Fabian, who was in high spirits, said: "Open your mouth, Henri. Come along, sleepy-head."

Straightway he began to sing a rollicking song, and Henri joined in with him heartily, for the spirit of Fabian's humor was contagious.

"There was a little man, The foolish Guilleri, Came, He went into the chaise, Of partridges the chaise, Carabi, Titi Carabi, Toto Carabi, You're going to break your neck, My love y Guilleri!"

He was about to begin another verse when Henri stopped him, saying: "You're going to break your neck, Fabian."

"What's up, Henri?" was the reply.

"You're drinking hard, and you don't keep good company."

Fabian laughed. "Can't get the company I want, must have what I can get, Henri, my dear."

"Don't drink," Henri laid his free hand on Fabian's knee.

"Must, born in me. Loved it like cream from the milk-a-lye."

Henri sighed. "That's the drink, Fabian," he said patiently. "Give up the company." "You'd give up the company?"

"Best if I wouldn't, Henri. You're the best company in the world."

"Give me your hand."

They shook hands. Fabian drew out a flask, and began to merrily.

"I'll be better company for you than that girl, Fabian."

"Girl? What the devil do you mean?"

"She, Neil Barroway was the company I meant, Fabian."

"Neil Barroway—you mean her? Bosh. I'm going to marry her, Henri."

"You must not, Fabian," said Henri, eagerly clutching Fabian's sleeve.

"I must, and there's an end of it. She's the handsomest, cleverest girl I ever saw; she's splendid. Never lonely a minute with her."

"Beauty and cleverness ain't everything, Fabian."

"Isn't it though? Isn't it? You just try it."

"They ain't without goodness," Henri's voice weakened.

"That's not of course it, Henri, my dear. If you love a woman, if she gets hold of you, gets into your blood, loves you, so that the touch of her fingers sets your pulses flying, you don't care a damn whether she is good or not."

"You mean whether she was good or not?"

"No, I don't. I mean is good or not. For if she loves you she'll travel straight for your sake. Pahaw! You don't know anything about it."

"I know all about it. You're in love—your!"

"Yes."

Fabian sat open-mouthed for a minute.

"Go-dam!" he said. It was his one English oath.

"Is she good company?" he asked after a minute.

"She's the same as you keep—the very same."

"You mean Neil—Neil?" asked Fabian, in a dry, choking voice.

"Yes, Neil. From the first time I saw her. But I'd cut my hand off first. I'd think of you; of one people that have been here for two hundred years, of the rooms in the old house where mother used to be. Look here, Fabian, you said you'd give up her company for mine. Do it."

"I didn't know you meant her, Henri. Holy heaven, and you've got her in your blood, too!"

"Yes, but I'd never marry her. Fabian, at Montreal I found out all about her. She was too good for me."

"That's nothing to me, Henri, said Fabian, "but something else is here. You are now. I'll stick to my bargain." His face showed pale in the moonlight.

"If you'll drink with me, do as I do, go where I go, play the devil when I play it, and never equal, never hang back, I'll give her up. But I've got to have you, got to have you all the time, everywhere, hunting, drinking or letting alone. You'll see me out, for you're stronger, had lost it. I'm for the little low lye-yeary. Stop the horses."

Henri stopped them and they got out. They were just opposite the lime-kin and they had to go a few hundred yards before they came to the bridge to cross the river to their home. The light of the fire shone in their faces as Fabian handed the flask to Henri, and said: "Let's drink to it, Henri. You half of that, and me half." He was deadly pale.

Henri drank to the finger-nail mark, and then Fabian lifted the flask to his lips.

"Good-bye, Neil," he said. "Here's

to the good times we've had!" He emptied the flask, and threw it over the bank into the burning fire, and the old lime-burner being half asleep, did not see or hear.

The next day they went on a long hunting expedition, and the next month Neil Barroway left for Montreal pale and hollow-eyed.



TORIN WOULD GO HIS GAIT.

Henri kept to his compact, drink for drink, sport for sport. One year the crops were sold before they were reaped, horses and cattle went little by little, then came mortgages, and still Henri never wavered, never weakened in spite of the Cure and all others. The brothers were always together, and never from first to last did Henri lose his temper, or openly lament that ruin was coming surely on them. What money Fabian wanted he got. The Cure's admonitions availed nothing for Fabian would go his gait. The end came on the very spot where the compact had been made, for passing the lime-kin one dark night, as he and Henri rode home together, his horse shied, the bank of the river gave way, and with a startled "Henri!" Fabian and his horse were gone into the river below.

Next month the farm and all were sold, his coat, drank no more over, and lived his life in sight of the old home.

REMARKABLE CASES

Chronic Invalids Raised From Their Sick Beds After Giving Up Hope.

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nicholls, 170 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. 25c.

Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's ointment.

Toronto—N.S.—H. R. Sutherland, traveler, piles—very bad case; cured; Chase's ointment. 60c.

Lucan—Wm. Branton, garden, pin worms; all gone. Chase's pills.

L'Amable—Peter Van Allan, eczema for three years. Cured. Chase's Ointment.

Gower Point—Robano Bartard, dreadful itching piles, 30 years. Well again; Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Meyersburg—Nelson Simmons, itching rheumatism, and suffering from dialysis; cured. Chase's Ointment.

Malone—Geo. Richardson, kidney and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's Pills. 25c.

Chester—H. Will's son, crippled with tetanus, completely recovered. Chase's Pills.

Matchard Township—Peter Taylor, kidney trouble, 30 years; cured. Chase's Pills. 25c.

Toronto—Miss Hattie Delaney, 174 Crawford street, subject to perpetual colds. Cured by Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. 25 cents.

Dr. Chase's remedies are sold by all dealers. Edmondson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

—Choice Ontario Buckwheat at Hardness Clarke's.

TRANSPORTATION

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Roseland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Roseland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave. Arrive.

7:00 a.m. Spokane. 7:00 p.m. Roseland.

10:00 a.m. Spokane. 10:00 p.m. Roseland.

1:00 p.m. Spokane. 1:00 p.m. Roseland.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kootenay and Kootenay Lake points. Passengers for Kootenay River and Boundary Creek connect at Maroon with stage daily.

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

TO ALL.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leave Victoria Daily at 9 a.m. except Sunday.

Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 8 a.m.

Leave Seattle at 11:30 p.m. Daily except Saturdays.

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent, 15 Government Street.

The Library Car Route

America's Scenic Railway.

MEALS IN DINING CARS.

ROCK BALLAST.

SHORTEST LINE

To Kootenay Mining District, St. Paul, Chicago and the East.

Overland leaves Seattle 8:00 p.m. Arrives Seattle 8:00 a.m.

Coast line leaves Seattle 9:35 a.m. arrives 6:00 p.m.

For further information call on or address R. J. STEVENS, J. H. ROBERTS, Agents, G.W.P.A., Seattle, 15 Government St.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

THE DOLL AS A SYMBOL.

The Indians of New Mexico are famous weavers. Incidentally to the business of making large blankets for the real folks the good mother turns out some little blankets for her children's dolls.

Among the Indians it seems to be quite usual to bury dolls with children. The custom apparently is of great antiquity, for such manikins are often found in old graves in that region. The same practice is found in parts of Africa, and to some extent it is pursued by the negroes in the United States. In the ceremonies of colored people in the South not only dolls, but all sorts of playthings that belonged to the dead child are placed upon the grave and permitted to remain there. Available facts are scant about the dolls of the savage tribes of the Americas, who are the noblest people in the world, many of them wearing no clothes whatever. Perhaps they have no dolls. They have an art of any kind, their entire attention being constantly absorbed by the very difficult problem of procuring food for a day ahead.

In Europe the business of making dolls is an important and extensive industry. You can purchase in Italy for a few dollars a set of dolls accurately representing all classes of the people, with the same scheme of national costume. The same may be said of China, India and Japan, in all of which countries the doll-maker plays an important role. The Chinese are very fond of dolls representing mandarins. In Japan you can get dolls representing every class, profession and rank from the Mikado down to the humblest peasant. The costumes for Japanese puppets, such as Gilbert & Sullivan's "Mikado," are always obtained from dolls. Thus they are sure to be absolutely correct in every detail.

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SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

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Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 23, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock at 7 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. No. 1 train.

N.W. WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Levee Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. No. 2 train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper and Moresby Islands Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and fifth of each month at 7 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CHILTON, J. R. IRVING, General Agent, Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TO: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Portland, Grand Forks, Crookston, Winnipeg, Regina, Butte, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all points East and South.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

THE MINERS' POPULAR ROUTE

TO: ROSLAND AND ALL.

KOOTENAY POINTS.

TIME SCHEDULE: In effect November 29th, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE SEATTLE:

For Spokane, St. Paul and East. 6:00 p.m.

For Portland. 12:30 p.m.

For Olympia. 8:30 a.m.

For Gray's H. and S. Bend. 12:30 p.m.

For Tacoma. 12:30 p.m.

For Tacoma. 12:30 p.m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT SEATTLE:

From Spokane, St. Paul and East. 6:00 p.m.

From Portland. 12:30 p.m.

From Olympia. 8:30 a.m.

From Gray's H. and S. Bend. 12:30 p.m.

From Tacoma. 12:30 p.m.

From Tacoma. 12:30 p.m.

"Daily except Sunday. All others daily.

This card subject to change without notice.

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company—an American line.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHAMBLIN, Asst. Gen. Frt. Agt., 225 Morrison St. Portland, Ore.

FOR—

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 15 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

8:00 a.m. Victoria. 11:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m. 11:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m. 11:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific train to and from points east and south.

"Daily except Monday."

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Asst. Victoria, B.C.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

(C. ST. P. & O. RY.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:10 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8 p.m., Chicago 9:45 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6 p.m.; St. Paul 6:25 p.m. Except Sunday, Atlantic & Southern Express, has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Daily. Famous North-western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee, Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:30 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via This Line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or A.D. agent.

T. M. TRENDLE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

W. H. MEAD, General Agent, 323 Washington Street, Portland, Ore.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Taylor Avenue and Front Street, Seattle.

TRANSPORTATION.

When You Travel

British Columbia.

QUEENSWILL.

A special stage arrived to-night carrying a party of six miners to work for Mr. Marsh at the quartz mines near Barkerville. It seems strange that it should be found necessary to import men when there are so many old miners in the neighborhood ready and willing to go to work.

A few men are steadily working at the low claim and the tunnel is now carried about 150 feet into the hill side. It is expected that in the early spring the force of men on this claim will be largely augmented and the work pushed on with greater vigor.

The Occidental claim, owned by Messrs. Perkins and Bowron, is to be developed this spring. Mr. Baker, of the Cottonwood claim, having decided to investigate its possibilities.

The steamer Charlotte is now being lifted from her bed of ice. D. McCaskill is superintending the construction of ways and means of hauling her on to terra firma and it is hoped that a few days more will find her raised beyond the possibility of danger.

ASHCROFT.

It is reported that an eastern company has taken a bond on the Blackwater property, owned by Miller and Bressler, and that they will commence work as soon as possible.

A good telegraph office has been opened at Pavillon, on the Ashcroft, Lillooet line, for the convenience of the public, with R. Cummings as operator. It will be thoroughly appreciated by the Pavillonites.

News of another Chinese case comes from down the Fraser a few miles below here. A Chinaman was found dead with his throat cut. Officers are investigating the affair which is supposed to be one of the secret society murders ordered by some Chinese clan.

Edward Hunt, an employee of Charles Fennie at Penikeseon, was in town this week and brought with him several samples of rock from the claims recently staked in that vicinity. The rock looks very good, some of it resembling the Kamloops rock. As soon as the snow goes off in that neighborhood quite a number are going out to prospect the hills thoroughly.

J. S. Mitchell, of the Bonaparte mines, was in town last Monday after an inspection of the work done for the past month. Mr. Mitchell had some fine samples of rock that he was sending to his company's headquarters at London, England. The quartz ore was a cup-per-silver ore, carrying about 20 ounces of silver and 15 per cent. copper. Mr. Mitchell informs us that he has about 800 feet of shafting and tunneling on the claim, and that the ledge on which the principal work is being done is 20 feet or more wide and is mineralized all through, but not sufficiently to as yet pay for concentration.

KAWLOOPS.

The Island Sentinel.

J. R. Vleas was elected alderman for Ward 1.

Jack Hepburn has arrived to commence work on the Gold Cup mineral claim on Sugar Loaf Mountain.

In spite of weather the prospectors are busy all around the hills, and twenty-two fresh claims were recorded during the week.

Messrs. Cook and Armstrong, of Toronto, who are interested in the company operating the Iron Mask, were in town this week. They are pleased with the looks of things on Cool Hill. A rumor was current during the early part of the week that an offer of \$25,000 had been made for the Iron Mask, but Mr. W. T. Newman denied all knowledge of such an offer.

ALKALI LAKE.

The Island Sentinel.

The extremely dry summer of 1894 naturally left the cattle ranges in a barren state, and of course stock was poor at the early approach of winter, and last of all, such a sudden, "snappy" change in the weather lasting many days was a severe shock on stock. Up to date so far the loss is not great, but authentic reports state that a big loss on cattle is expected as spring opens up. The weather at present is mild and there is every indication of an early spring.

Mr. C. H. Olson, of Tacoma, was up a few days ago, accompanied by Mr. J. Patterson, of New Westminster. The object of the trip is to build a dredge near the junction of the Chilcothe river. This particular place has been long known to miners as being very rich, and has been more than once tested by wind dams, etc. Operations will commence on or about the 1st of March. It will require some 30,000 feet of lumber to construct the dredge. There has been at least twenty-five Chinese working in this vicinity, and all apparently making a few dollars, as some 25,000 pounds of freight were shipped up along the river early last fall. Far up into the head waters of the Chilcothe, is a vast country that has never been thoroughly prospected. This region has every appearance of a gold bearing surface and of the existence of quartz as well.

Merchants complain of a very light trade in furs, although fur-bearing animals seem to be more plentiful than ever. The Indians this winter are loath to trap. Likely they are well provided with provisions, etc.

REVELSTOCK.

The concentrator at Laurie is fast nearing completion under the management of Mr. Abeling, and it will be in good running order by April 1st.

Hugh McPherson, of the Great Northern, at Trout Lake, is steadily sorting and sacking ore, and will keep on shipping while travelling last. Craig and Hillman, who have the contract for freighting this ore, have now got about 40 tons to the Landing. The cost of getting Great Northern ore down from the mine to Arrowhead is about \$15 a ton and from there to Nelson \$2.50. When the cost of mining, sacking and treatment is added to this an idea of what the grade of the ore must be to stand such charges may be had.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is a most valuable medicine for the lungs, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, and all kinds of Bronchitis.

MILITIA NOTES.

Camp of Instruction at Macaulay Point Proposed.

A photograph of the officers and guard of the Fifth Regiment, together with the staff, has been taken.

The Royal School of Instruction opened some time ago is being taken advantage of by a great many of the members of the regiment, among whom are the following officers: Lieut. B. H. T. Drake, J. F. Foulkes, T. Pooley, R. W. Donnan and J. Pooley.

In reference to the camp proposed for next summer Lieut. Col. Gregory has received the appended communication from Lt.-Col. Peters, District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11:

Victoria, B.C., 11-2, 1897.
To Officer Commanding First Battalion, Fifth Regiment:
It is proposed to request the Major-General commanding to sanction the formation of a camp of instruction at Macaulay's Point, Victoria, during the coming summer, to open on Monday, August 16, and end August 25. Supposing such authority secured, transport provided, and subsistence at the rate of 40 cents per day allowed with the usual camping outfit—how many men per company would attend from the battalion under your command? If possible, competitions with 6-inch H.D. guns for D.A. Association prizes will be carried on. Please open a list in the different armories and forward me the result.
(Sd.) J. PETERS, Lt.-Col., D.O.C.
M.D. No. 11.

AS WELL AS EVER.

A Weekmaker Listens to Reason—Uses Six Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and Tells Us.

Brockville, Feb. 13.—(Special).—Mr. W. H. Odell, perhaps one of the best known citizens of this town has lately recovered from a long continued and painful kidney ailment. He tells the story of his experience to the correspondent as follows:

"I have suffered for over a year from kidney disease, the pain in my back being so severe that I was unable to stand to my work."

"Noticing the published cures of what Dodd's Kidney Pills were doing for others, I decided to try them."

"Having used only six boxes I can say that I am perfectly cured and well well so that I can attend to business as well as ever I could."

EXIT BAYARD, ENTER DEPEW?

The After Dinner Orator Would Likely Accept.

New York, Feb. 15.—The man who would say whether he would accept an office such as that of ambassador to the Court of St. James before it is offered to him is not fit to fill that or any other, said Chanuncy M. Depew to a Mail and Express representative to-day. "It is not true that I have been offered the position of ambassador to England," he said, "and I may admit that I have not received one word on this subject from Canton. All I know is that ex-Governor Morton has written a letter to President-elect McKinley proposing my name and suggesting that my selection would be agreeable to the Republicans of New York State. Of course, having received no intimation from Major McKinley, I can say nothing further."

"As to my resigning the presidency of the New York Central, all I have to say is that up to the present time no such idea has entered my head."

25 cents cures Catarrhal Headache.

"Incipient Catarrh."

"Hay Fever."

"Catarrhal Deafness."

"Cold in the head in 10 minutes."

"Foul Breath caused by Catarrh."

25 cents secures Chase's Catarrh Cure with perfect blower enclosed in each box. Sold by all dealers.

REDMOND'S RETURN.

Met by Enthusiastic Friends—His Hopes for Ireland.

London, Feb. 15.—John E. Redmond, M.P., Farnham member for the Waterford constituency, was met on Saturday night by a number of friends and escorted to the Independence Club. Mr. Redmond, in the course of his speech to the members of the club and those assembled, said that he had just visited the great cities of the United States and Canada and was feeling somewhat fatigued and in no condition then to talk. He would say, however, that at their back they had the overwhelming majority of all that was best in American life. Therefore he had returned to Ireland with a more determined spirit than ever. Mr. Redmond said that he looked forward to a quick coming day when Ireland would be able to thunder at the doors of the British nation with 102 absolutely united members of the House of Commons.

A MYSTERIOUS SEA.

Sir Henry Mance described some strange sights in the Persian Gulf in a recent address. "In the Persian Gulf," he said, "one occasionally witnessed natural phenomena, which, to the untravelled, might appear incredible. In the midst of the mountains near Musomend he had seen during a thunderstorm such displays of lightning as baffled description. He had, at certain seasons of the year, seen the water of the sea, which was large enough to hold all the fleets in the world—present exactly the appearance of blood." Not many miles from Musomend he had witnessed mysterious fire circles flitting over the surface of the sea at a speed of one hundred miles an hour, a phenomenon which no one yet has been able to explain. While steaming along the coast of Bolo, which he had been called from his cabin at night to observe the more common phenomenon of a milky sky, the water for miles around being singularly white and luminous. In the same locality the sea was for short periods as if petrified, the fish being destroyed by myriads, so that, to prevent a pestilence, measures had to be taken to bury those cast upon the beach. This phenomenon was no doubt due to the outbreak of a submarine volcano and the liberation of sulphurated hydrogen. In these waters jelly fish were as large as footballs, and

sea snakes of brilliant hue were met with in great numbers. On one occasion a swarm of sea snakes forced their way up one of the creeks in Karachi harbor, apparently for the purpose of having a battle royal, for the ground between low and high water mark was thickly covered with their bodies, in positions that betokened a deadly struggle.

FEMINE DICK TURPIN.

A new element of romance seems about to be lent to the cult of the whirling wheel, says an English paper. Certain fair Americans have discovered that rapid cycling in this cold weather has a very bad effect upon the skin—in fact, that the best riders have the roughest faces, owing to the unkindness of rude Boreas. Moreover, they found it quite inadequate as protection, besides being very inconvenient, and difficult to see through. In this dilemma, the inventive faculty of the Yankee came to the rescue. A solution to the difficulty has been found in the mask! The modern maid has adopted the practice of Catherine de Medici and Dick Turpin, with which, report says, she is thoroughly delighted. The idea will probably be taken up by the fair cyclists of Paris and other Continental cities, so let not anyone be surprised at meeting a masked New Woman astride her iron steed in Bond street or the Strand. Should the custom become popular, it will no doubt be a comfort to the adventurous female rider when passing through remote villages where her appearance still excites popular attention in an unwelcome degree. We must also own its possibilities as an aid to flirtation. But while protection is being devised for the pretty face of the rider, it were well if someone would invent a way of keeping her hands and feet warm in severe weather.

A Cure For Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louisa Grover, of Saratoga, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

THE VALUE OF HEALTH.

The capacity to work, do business, study, learn, enjoy, be happy, or make others happy, depends largely upon the existing state of health. It is as important, therefore, as life itself, for what is life without health? What value has life if incapacitated for doing, studying or enjoying? To increase the health is to increase the possibilities and capabilities of life. A business man capable of earning \$2,000 a year, by gluttony, intemperance and dissipation—injure the health, blunts the sensibilities, weakens the memory, destroys the affability and lowers his capacity as a salesman one-half; his unguided appetites have not only taken a great expense to him, but they have halved the possibilities of his life; in like manner, by overwork, intemperance or worry, thousands are dividing their capabilities. Since all physical states affect the mental, it stands to reason that if we would have a strong, vigorous mind, chaste desires, pure sentiments, lofty aspirations and tender sympathies, we must obey the laws of health. Since all sickness is the result of broken law, and health the normal condition, to be sick is sure evidence that we have sinned against our own nature, and we should feel as much ashamed and conscience smitten for being sick as we would if found guilty of having broken any other of God's laws.—From Human Nature Explained.

MR. CORRIN'S RAILROAD.

Olympia, Feb. 15.—The railroad committee of the senate is just now considering a bill limiting railway rates, and all the roads are offering determined opposition, claiming that the proposals of the measure mean ruin for them. Mr. A. Allen, of the Spokane Falls & Northern, was one of the witnesses yesterday. He said that the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway had been subjected to the very hardest kind of competition at the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. "If the people of the Palouse country," he continued, "knew what we were doing to help them in the way of finding a market for their produce at Roussland and elsewhere, they would send in a unanimous petition asking that no interference be made with our rates." The Spokane Falls & Northern contemplated building a branch into the Kettle Creek, Boundary Creek and Okanagan countries, but if the bill went into effect not a dollar could be borrowed with which to build them.

A Good Deal in a Few Words.

"I paid a Toronto specialist on catarrh a large sum of money, but I got no benefit. I tried them all, but finally, almost in despair, and assuredly without any faith, I tried Chase's Catarrh Cure. It is all that it is recommended, which is saying a good deal in a few words." Joel Rogers, clerk, Division Court, Boro. Improved blower in each 25c. a box.

You think of Scott's Emulsion as only for those who have consumption or who have inherited a tendency to it. Almost its greatest use is for those whose condition is so impaired as not to be able to get the good they should out of their ordinary food. In nearly every case with these, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil brings back appetite, stimulates digestion, restores color and plumpness, and controls the diseases of thinness. Book about it, free,

30c. and \$1.00, at all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., London, Eng.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Leith's Hungarian flour.....	\$6.50
Little Bros. Oak Lake.....	\$6.50
Lake of the Woods.....	\$6.50
Rainier.....	\$7.25
Snowflake.....	\$5.75
XXX.....	\$5.50
Lion.....	\$5.50
Premier (Enderby).....	\$5.50
Three Star (Enderby).....	\$5.50
Baker's (O.K.).....	\$5.50
Sekin.....	\$5.50
Wheat, per ton.....	\$37.50
Barley, per ton.....	\$30.00
Middlings, per ton.....	\$22.00
Brass, per ton.....	\$15.00
Ground feed, per ton.....	\$26.00
Corn, whole.....	\$30.00
Corn, Cracked.....	\$28.00
Maize, per 10 pounds.....	.45 to .50c
Hard, (O. or N.).....	.40 to .45c
Soft, (O. or N.).....	.35 to .40c
Boiled oats, (B. & K.) 7 lb. sacks.....	.30c
Potatoes, per pound.....	.13c
Cabbage.....	.25c to .3c
Cauliflower, per head.....	.10c to .125c
Hay, baled, per ton.....	\$13 to \$15
Straw, per bale.....	.75c
Onions, per lb.....	.24 to .4c
Carrots, (O. or N.).....	.40 to .50c
Lemons (California).....	.35c
Apples, Eastern, per lb.....	.15c
Oranges (navel) per doz.....	.35c to .40c
Oranges (California seedlings) 25 to 60c	
Oranges (Japanese), per box, 40 to 60c	
Fish—salmon, per lb.....	.10c to .12c
Halibut.....	.10 to .12c
Fish—small.....	.8c to .10c
Smoked Kippers, per lb.....	.125c
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.....	.20 to .30c
Eggs, Manitoba.....	.25c
Butter, creamery, per lb.....	.35c
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.....	.35c
Butter, fresh.....	.30c to .40c
Cheese—Cheddar.....	.15 to .20c
Hams, American, per lb.....	.10c to .15c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.....	.10c to .12c
Bacon, American, per lb.....	.15c to .15c
Bacon, rolled, per lb.....	.12c to .15c
Bacon, long clear, per lb.....	.10c to .12c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.....	.14c to .15c
Shoulders.....	.14c
Lard.....	.125c to .15c
Sides, per lb.....	.15c
Beef—beef, per lb.....	.15c
Veal.....	.10c to .12c
Mutton, per lb.....	.10 to .15c
Mutton (whole).....	.9c
Pork, fresh, per lb.....	.10c to .125c
Pork, sides, per lb.....	.8c
Chickens, per pair.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50

pure. All good grocers keep them.
They are the best.